Thursday
3rd March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 3rd March, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

*795—*829. [See pages 1194-1225].

FOREIGNERS EMPLOYED IN HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY, BANGALORE

*830. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many foreigners are employed in the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., at Bangalore?

(b) Are they under contract?

(c) How many Indians have been trained by them?

(d) Are fully trained Indians available to take up the highest posts?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Eleven.

(b) Yes.

(c) Several thousands of Indians have been trained by them.

(d) The highest administrative posts are already held by Indians. As regards technical posts held by non-Indians, Indian under-studies are already in position in nearly all the cases.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Sir, the reply to the last question, item (d), I have not been able to follow.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (d) The highest administrative posts are already held by Indians. As regards technical posts held by non-Indians, Indian under-studies are already in position in nearly all the cases.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister's reply to part (b) of my question is that they are under contract. May I know what is the contract period? Also, he said that several Indians have been trained. May I know how many have been trained?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: So far as the contract period is concerned, it is due to expire in December, 1950, and in some cases in 1951; but not beyond 1951, in any case.

As regards number of Indians trained, several thousands of them have been trained.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know how much capital has been invested in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. and also how much expenditure has been incurred during the last ten or eleven years?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I answered this question the other day.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When was it?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Last week, I think.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the answer too precious to be repeated?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is the use of repetitions? It will only take up the time of the House.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has any aeroplane been manufactured at all in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. Bangalore, during the last ten years?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I think I have answered that question also.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that aircraft is very important for modern warfare, is there any proposal before government to co-ordinate the activities of the Industry and Supply Ministry in this regard, with the Defence Ministry?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: This question does not arise, as the main question refers only to Non-Indians employed in the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd. at Bangalore.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know who is in charge of the technical side and who is in charge of the administrative side?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the technical side there is Mr. Maxwell, the Chief Production Engineer; and the General Manager who is also supervising Financial Adviser's work is Mr. Sen Gupta.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: Is it a fact that in this concern, new bands are preferred to old ones, I mean men who have put in some years of service before retrenchment?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We always give preference to the existing staff, if they are found qualified enough. That is the policy.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS DURING 1948

*831. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Second, First, Inter and Third class passengers who travelled on all Indian Railways during the calendar year 1948 together with the earnings from each class separately?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The number of and earnings from First, Second, Inter and Third class passengers who travelled over the Indian Government Railways during the calendar year 1948 are estimated to be:

	Indian Government Railways. (Figures in thousands).	
	Passengers No.	Passenger Earnings (Rs.)
First Class	1,389	2,19,46
Second Class	16,593	6,29,20
Inter Class	21,556	5,20,27
Third Class	951.056	67,97,32
Total	990.594	81,66.25

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how these figures compare with those of 1947? In which class has been the highest number, as compared to 1947?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: In the year 1947, the total number of passengers was 807,405,000, and the earnings came to Rs. 56,30,66,000.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: My question was, in which class was the highest number, in the Inter-Class, or First Class or Third Class, as compared to 1947.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: In the year 1947, there were more first-class, second-class and inter-class passengers than in 1948. In 1948, there were more third-class passengers.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether ticketless travellers are included in these figures?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: These are passengers who paid for the tickets.

CENTRAL STAFF COLLEGE FOR RAILWAY OFFICERS

*832. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Central Staff College for Railway Officers existed before the war?

(b) If so, where was it and why was it closed?

(c) Is it a fact that the Railway Board have decided to open such a college at Devlali and if so, what is the estimated recurring and non-recurring cost for the same?

(d) What will be the nature of the course of study in the college and what qualifications will be prescribed for admission thereto?

(e) What is the total number of students who can be admitted into the college for a course?

(f) Has the College started functioning and if so, with how many students?

(g) Are the students charged any fee and what are the conditions attached when the students pass out from the College?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) It was situated at Dehra Dun and was closed purely as an economy measure.

(c) It has been decided that a Central Staff College for Railway Officers is necessary and should be opened as early as possible. The actual site has not been fixed yet. The recurring cost is estimated at about Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. The non-recurring cost will depend on the site and locality selected.

(d) The curriculum has not been drawn up yet but the college is intended both to train probationary officers and to provide refresher courses to Inspectors and officers of all levels, except Heads of Departments, already in service.

(e) This has not yet been finally decided and it is hoped that about 100 students will attend courses at the same time.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know why this site has been selected at Devlali when the old college stood at Dehra Dun? And also whether the building used in Dehra Dun was a government building or whether it was a hired one?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: At Dehra Dun the buildings were taken over by the Defence Department. So we had to find another site for our college. Devlali was selected, but owing to certain difficulties, it has been given up. We are on the look-out for another site.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In view of the urgency of opening this college, may I know whether it is intended to hold over the opening of the college until the new buildings are ready, or whether it will be set up in a hired building?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think the college itself will be held over till the new site is selected and accommodation provided.

Shri Khandubhai K. Desai: Has the site at Devlali been finally decided?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Devlali has been finally decided to be given up.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know when the institution at Dehra Dun was closed?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It was given up during the slump period.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Will the new site be more centrally situated?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Actually we are looking out for sites in Mhow, Chindwara and Khamtee.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I take it that at present there is no arrangement for the training of railway officers?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: At present none.

ELECTRIC MACHINES FOR CANCELLING STAMPS ON LETTERS

*838. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether electric machines for cancelling stamps on letters posted are in use in some of the Post Offices and if so, what are the names of the Post Offices where they exist?

(b) How many such machines have been imported and what is the future plan for installing similar machines in Post Offices in other important cities?

(c) What is the cost of each machine and has there been any saving in the cost on manual labour due to the introduction of these machines?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Yes. A statement showing the names of Post Offices and R. M. S. Offices where stamp cancelling machines are in use is laid on the table of the House.

(b) In addition to 11 machines previously imported, orders were placed recently for the import of 170 machines. These are being received from England in instalments. So far 60 have landed, out of which 10 have been assembled and brought into use in Delhi, Nagpur Ajmer, Allahabad, Banaras, Kanpur, Lucknow and Howrah. The remaining machines will be installed in other important towns such as Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Darjeeling.

(c) The cost of one machine is Rs. 1,166. Its chief advantage is not saving of staff so much as speed of cancellation of postage stamps and neatness of cancellation marks.

STATEMENT

Names of post offices in India in which Electric Stamp cancelling Machines were in use in January, 1949

(1) Bombay.
(2) Calcutta.
(3) Madras
(4) Madras Sorting (R.M.S).
(5) Mount Road (Madras).
(6) Park Town (Madras).
(7) Delhi.
(8) New Delhi.
(9) Delhi R.M.S.
(10) Nagpur.
(11) Ajmer.
(12) Allahabad.
(13) Banaras.
(14) Kanpur.
(15) Lucknow.
(16) Howrah.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know why when a large number of these machines have been installed in the U. P., they have been left out of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

Shri Khurshed Lal: If my honourable friend will see the statement, he will find that these machines have been in use in these three places.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Are there machines in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes. Besides, there are four in Madras, and one each in Nagpur and Ajmer.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How many in the U. P.?

Shri Khurshed Lal: All these machines in the U. P. were installed a long time ago.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Owing to this mechanization, has there been any increase in the ranks of the unemployed?

Shri Khurshed Lal: As I said these machines do not affect the staff so much as speed of cancellation of postage stamps and neatness of cancellation marks.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Where from have these been imported?

Shri Khurshed Lal: England.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many letters are stamped in a minute by these machines?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I cannot give this figure just now.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that 1,000 letters are stamped in one minute according to a statement in the press?

Shri G. S. Guha: Is there any such machine in Shillong or in any other place in Assam?

Shri Khurshed Lal: None in Shillong. As I said we are importing 170 machines and Shillong's turn will come.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: When there is no saving of labour, why is the Government wasting their money on these machines?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It is not wasting money. The machine gives better cancellation and it speeds up the process. The trouble is that the machine only cancels the stamp at the top right-hand corner. Unfortunately most of the stamps are fixed at the back of envelops.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the difficulties enumerated, may I know how the machine will be worked when the stamps are not placed at the right-hand corner?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The machines are working in the places where they have been installed. They could work better if the stamps were properly fixed.

STEEL FOR INCREASING STEEL PRODUCTION

*824. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to set up new State-owned steel works for increasing steel production?

(b) Is it a fact that three foreign consulting engineering firms have been appointed for drawing up preliminary reports?

(c) Have such reports been already submitted?

(d) If so, what are the decisions of the Government of India thereon?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The reports have just been received and are under examination.

Seth Govind Das: With respect to the location of these factories have Government come to a decision?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No. But the reports are under examination. The Central Provinces is one of the places recommended.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government of India received a representation from the Central Provinces sending them the report of the iron ore in Drug district and have they said that that is the best iron available in the whole of India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have got the report. All the reports are now under examination.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that other Provincial Governments also have asked for similar consideration?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Many provinces have asked, but unfortunately the experts favour the Central Provinces.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the reports be placed on the table of the House before Government takes a decision thereon?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It may not be possible to place the entire reports before the House because they include some confidential information which the experts do not desire should be publicly disclosed. But I shall certainly place a complete summary of the reports for the information of the members of the House.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Can the reports be supplied to members of the House confidentially as was done in the case of the Income-tax Investigation Committee report on Budget day? Cannot Government trust the members of the House?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Each report runs into 100 to 300 pages—in all about 1,000 pages. We cannot print them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Why this hush-hush policy?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No hush-hush policy at all.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that the honourable Minister has just said that the experts have recommended the Central Provinces, why is there delay in selecting the place?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The reports came to my hand only a week ago.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The honourable Minister is going through the reports.

Shri Biswanath Das: Are all the three reports in favour of the Central Provinces?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Orissa is also one of the provinces.

Shri Biswanath Das: I am not asking for Orissa. I am sorry for the insinuation. In fact the matter came up before the Standing Finance Committee. Therefore I am asking for certain information. I should like to know whether all the three reports favoured the selection of the Central Provinces as the place for the location of the factories?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: What the experts have done is they have discussed the advantages and disadvantages of locating the factories in different parts of India and they seem to incline in favour of the Central Provinces and Orissa. I did not make any insinuation against Orissa, much less against my honourable friend.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Who are the experts?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The three expert companies are: (i) Koppers Co. Incorporation, U.S.A., (ii) Arthur G. McKee & Co., U.S.A., and (iii) The International Construction, Co., London.

Seth Govind Das: Are they going to be factories or a factory?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is a matter for consideration.

Shri H. V. Kamath: By what date can the honourable members expect to have a copy of the summary of the report in their hands, which the honourable Minister has promised?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As soon as the preliminary investigations are over.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has honourable Minister any idea of the approximate time by which the investigation will end?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I shall place a summary before the House before the session ends.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Has Government selected a place in the Central Provinces where the factory is to be erected?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have called the next question.

Establishment of a State-owned Machine Tool Factory

*835. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to start a State-owned Machine Tool Factory?

(b) If so, what is the expected cost and what will be the total output of the proposed factory?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Negotiations are proceeding with foreign firms for entering into a technical assistance agreement for the establishment of a factory in India for the manufacture of machine tools.

(b) According to rough estimates, the cost of the factory will be approximately Rs. 6 crores and the value of its output in about 8 years' time will be Rs. 6 crores.

Seth Govind Das: Where is this factory to be located? Has Government any proposal for its location?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have not received the reports yet.

Seth Govind Das: I wanted to know whether this matter has also been referred to the experts, namely, as far as the place is concerned?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Certainly.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Are there any such factories in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Not on a big scale like this. There are smaller factories which are manufacturing machine tools.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has the long tour of the Secretary of the Department anything to do with the establishment of this factory in India? The Secretary of the Department had been on a long tour of European countries. Did he also take the experts into consultation with regard to the setting up of this factory here?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Was that one of the objects of his visit?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No.

Protection to Sugar Industry

*836. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Tariff Board has recommended protection to sugar Industry?

(b) If so, what are the steps that are being taken to protect the sugar industry?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The question of the continuance of protection to the sugar industry which is due to expire on the 31st

March, 1949 is under examination of the Tariff Board whose proposals are shortly awaited.

(b) The matter will be examined on receipt of the proposals of the Tariff Board. The Industry is receiving indirect Protection by the present ban on the import of foreign sugar which is comparatively very cheap.

Seth Govind Das: May I take it that before the 31st March this question will be decided?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the difference of the imported sugar as compared with our indigenous sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The imported sugar is between Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 c.i.f. and our own sugar is Rs. 28-8-0 a maund.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Do Government think it will affect the inflation policy if the rate is increased by further protection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: At present there is a certain import duty which is not operative because there is a ban on import of sugar. But there is no doubt that protection does make some difference in price.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will it not affect the inflation by giving further protection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The only other alternative is to allow your own industry to suffer.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the sugar industry is making 100 per cent. profit?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The sugar industry has made substantial profits, but all these aspects of the question will be examined when the Tariff Board report is under consideration.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it the Government policy that the sugar industry needs protection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: At present it does.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is it a fact that large stocks of sugar are lying unsold?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are large stocks which are not moved for various reasons. But it does not mean that we are over-producing for our own consumption and for such export as is possible.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is it a fact that because of the high price of sugar Pakistan is not buying Indian sugar and is preferring sugar from other countries?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is a fact.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is there any proposal to bring down the prices of sugar so that there may be some relationship between world prices and our price?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government have recently brought down the price of sugar. Any further reduction or any other change can only be decided upon after the Tariff Board's proposals are considered.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Is it a fact that bulk for bulk the price of Indian sugar is twice that of the world sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is not twice. As I said the price is about Rs. 17 c.i.f. for foreign sugar and Rs. 28-8-0 for the local sugar. So the difference is as between Rs. 17 and Rs. 28-8-0.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that on account of foreign sugar being cheap the Pakistan Government has ceased to import Indian sugar?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That question has already been put.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I am going further, Sir. Is it a fact that on account of that there has been a surplus of sugar in our country?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It has already been answered.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Then why has the land under sugar not been transferred to food grain crops?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Honourable Minister has said there is no surplus of sugar in this country though prices may be high.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is Pakistan taking any of our *gur*, i.e. *jaggery*?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Is it a fact that the pre-control price of sugar was somewhere about Rs. 20 per maund?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It was Rs. 20-140 before decontrol.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it a fact that the sugar industry is not utilising all the sugarcane produced in our country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, only about 20 per cent. is utilised. The rest is converted into *gur* or used otherwise.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it a fact that sugarcane is used as fodder for cattle?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, in some parts of the country it has been used, where fodder is very costly.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what was the pre-war price of sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I could not tell you.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What were the considerations that prevailed upon Government in allowing this controlled price of Rs. 28 when the pre-control price was only Rs. 20?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We actually reduced it from Rs. 35-7-0 to Rs. 28-8-0.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it a fact that the sugar industry did not utilise fully all the transport facilities afforded to them?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is a controversial question between the sugar industry and the transport authorities.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the additional duty which has been announced by the Honourable the Finance Minister in his Budget speech will not further increase the price of sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is obvious.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: When the price was fixed last year Government gave an assurance that part of it would go to the agriculturist and part of it to labour. Is Government satisfied that there is a proportionate distribution of profits between agriculturists and labour?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes. The wages of labour have increased from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In fixing the price of sugar what is the margin of profit allowed to millowners?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The margin of profit which is allowed is 10 per cent.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: As a result of the increase in the price of sugar from Rs. 20-140, the pre-control price, to Rs. 35-7-0, is it a fact that the profit arising from this was shared between the U. P. Government and the Central Government at the expense of the consumer?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All that is old story!

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That has been reserved for further development of the sugar industry and for the benefit of sugar growers.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: In view of the fact that in Madhya Bharat and some other places the growers are getting very low prices will the Government help the growers in some way in getting reasonable prices?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I suppose the Madhya Bharat Government should do that.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In fixing the prices which zone is taken into consideration by the Government—whether Southern India or Northern India is taken into consideration?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Northern India, because the Northern India sugar factories predominate in number.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: What are the causes of the high price of sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: One cause is the high price of sugarcane. The other cause is high cost of production which includes wages for labour as well as the manufacturing processes. And I believe one of the matters which has to be considered by Government is to go fully into the question of cost of production—all the elements which go into the cost of production —and see that the cost of production is reduced, so that we can compete with foreign sugar.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the margin of profit which the Southern factories are making?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know, but it will be very substantial.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a factory under European management in Kanpur which made a profit of Rs. 8 lakhs last year and expects a profit of Rs. 17 lakhs this year, and have they enquired whether with the same turnout double the profit has come?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I cannot contradict that.

IMPORT OF VEGETABLE MOTHERSEED

*837. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foreign vegetable motherseeds imported into this country during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49; and

(b) the total cost of such imports?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Import licences were given for 3,664 lbs. in 1947-48 and 2,087 lbs. in 1948-49. The quantities actually imported were 2,792 lbs. in 1947-48 and 839 lbs. in 1948-49.

(b) The total cost of the imports was Rs. 8,804 in 1947-48 and Rs. 1,569 in 1948-49.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What is meant by vegetable mother seed?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Mother seeds are the original nucleus seeds from which vegetable seeds are later evolved.

An Honourable Member: Is there any such thing as a father seed?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: From what countries do we get the bulk of these imports?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The bulk of it is I think coming from the United Kingdom, but we have got a plan now of producing our own mother seeds in the Kulu Valley.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is it a fact that there is larger demand in this country for mother seed manufactured in foreign countries in preference to the locally manufactured mother seed?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is no local production of mother seed at all now.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that we have a large number of seed multiplication farms in this country and a number of co-operative societies also whose business it is to distribute improved seed?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Is the question about vegetable seeds or foodgrain seeds?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have we got them for vegetable seeds?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are a few farms in Kashmir and elsewhere for the multiplication of seeds. But there are at present no farms for mother seeds.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are Government contemplating to establish any such farms for the production of these?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Certainly, the plan is to increase the number as far as possible.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

*838. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of different food grains that have been imported into this country during the current year and their cost; and

(b) from what countries they have been imported and in what quantities from each country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) 2·84 million tons of foodgrains were imported during the year at a cost of Rs. 129 crores, 59 lakhs.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Quantities of foodgrains imported from abroad during the year 1948.

Commodity	Country from which imported	Quantity in 000 tons.
Wheat	Australia	633
	U.S.A.	367
	Canada	7
	Argentine	90
	East Africa	6
	Russia	48
		1,150
Wheat flour	Australia	59
	U.S.A.	88
	Canada	12
		159
Semolina	Australia	8
		8

Commodity	Country from which imported	Quantity in 000 tons
Rice	Burma	497
	Siam	156
	Brazil	52
	Equador	14
	Pakistan	70
	Egypt	69
	French Indo-China	10
		868
Maize	Agentine	278
	East Africa	5
		283
Millets	East Africa	7
	Argentine	4
	Iraq	2
	Abyssinia	2
	Australia	1
		16
Barley	Argentine	1468
	Australia	154
Milo	U.S.A.	202
		202
	GRAND TOTAL	2,84

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that it is reported that *rabi* crops this year are very good throughout the country, are Government going to revise their policy about import of foodgrains?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: If the procurement of the *rabi* crop improves and goes beyond the present estimated figure, certainly we will reduce imports

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has any quota been fixed for procurement—what is the policy in this respect?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Quotas have been fixed for each Province in consultation with the Province concerned.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government going to consult the Provinces, as far as the *rabi* crop is concerned, after the harvest comes into the hands of the farmers, whether they are in a position to review their quota and increase the quota of production?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The question is constantly under review and we are in continuous correspondence with the Provinces so that local production might be increased and imports might be decreased.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: May I know how much of the import has been from soft currency areas and how much from hard currency areas?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am sorry I have not the figures here with me.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Did our representative at the recent Wheat Conference in Washington commit us to a definite five year programme of wheat import from abroad?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know whether there was a commitment for a five year period, but we did contemplate to negotiate either for a five or four year period.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: In what proportions the quotas of the imported foodgrains are allotted to the different Provinces and States?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The imported foodgrains are allotted to most of the Provinces and States according to their need.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: I want to know the quotas.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I won't be able to give the actual quotas just now.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask if there is not a commitment for a minimum quantity continuing all the time?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is, if the Wheat Agreement goes through, but there would be a commitment for a certain quantity. That is very much less than probably fifty per cent of our total requirement of wheat.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the quota fixed last year for all the Provinces were fully procured?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No, last year the procurement was less than it was expected on account of the failure of rains and other difficulties in regard to the season.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In what parts was there sufficient rain and the quotas were fully procured?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to give an answer to it straight off but I will be able to give it to the honourable member later on if he desires.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I would like to have those figures.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Rs. 129 crores represents the cost of imported foodgrains. May I know what loss the Central Government has incurred on these foreign foodgrains over the whole year's supply?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Does the honourable member refer to the subsidy which is paid to the Provinces?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not subsidies Sir! On the total imports of Rs. 129 crores, what amount had to be borne by the Central Government by way of loss.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I will not be able to give you the figure now, but I think it was referred to in the Budget Speech of the Honourable the Finance Minister.

LOCOMOTIVE AND BOILER MANUFACTURING PLANT AT MIHIJAM, WEST BENGAL

*839. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the preparations for establishment of a plant for the manufacture of locomotives and boilers at Mihijam (West Bengal) have been completed?

(b) If so, what is the total estimated output and what amount of expenditure will be incurred on the setting up of the Plant and on technical personnel, required for the purpose?

(c) What is the total amount proposed to be spent over this factory?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) The workshop is designed for the manufacture of 120 steam locomotives and 50 additional boilers per year. The estimated cost of the workshop and plant is Rs. 8.5 crores of which the expenditure on General Charges including technical personnel is rupees one crore.

(c) Approximately Rs. 14 crores.

Seth Govind Das: By what date is it expected that the locomotives from this factory would be out for use?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It has already been answered in the Railway Budget Speech.

Seth Govind Das: No, Sir, the date has not been given.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: How can the Honourable Minister give the exact date?

Seth Govind Das: No, Sir, I want the approximate date.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I have no objection to giving the date again because I remember I did give it previously. Towards the end of 1951 we propose to launch out of these works the first locomotive fully manufactured in our workshops.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have any foreign technicians been imported in this connection, Sir?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We are making arrangements for the import of foreign technicians.

Shri H. V. Kamath: From which country or countries?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That is a matter which is still under consideration.

Mr. Homi Mody: Have Government satisfied themselves that their estimates of costs are reasonably accurate?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We have had those estimates from such people as can give us fair estimates. As to whether they will materialise to the full is a matter which we can know only after we have proceeded a little further than we have done.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Out of the locomotives to be manufactured may I know how many will be for metre-gauge?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That depends upon the needs of every year. 120 locomotives per year include both broad-gauge and metre-gauge locos.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Regarding the old condemned engines, may I know whether their metal will be utilised for the manufacture of new engines or will it be sold as scrap?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Parts of such engines which can be used in the repair of engines in use will be used, the rest of the metal will be scrap.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: I am not referring to the parts which can be used; will the remaining metal itself be used for the manufacture of new parts in the workshops?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I shall have that matter looked into in order that we might realise the largest amount of economy possible.

Mr. Homi Mody: What amount do Government propose to spend in housing the workers to be employed in the plant?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We are going to build a self-contained town with 3,000 'A' type houses, 2,000 'B' type houses, 650 'C' type houses, 150 'D' type houses and 36 officers quarters. I think the whole thing comes to about Rs. 2¼ crores.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask if the standard of housing that is to be provided for the workers in this new factory will approximate to the standard of housing that is provided by the Jamshedpur Factory of Tatas?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That is a comparison which personally I am not in a position to make, not having been to Jamshedpur even once.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What arrangements have been made for resettling the people who have been affected due to the acquisition of land for this factory?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Arrangements are being made for the purpose of accommodating them elsewhere.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Has the question been taken up by the Central Government or has it been left to the Provincial Government?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The Provincial Government really has to take it on because the land was acquired through them under the Land Acquisition Act.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Has the Central Government made any allotment of money to the Provincial Government for this purpose?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not know whether it will be necessary for the Central and Provincial Government to allot any money for this purpose. We have to pay compensation or we can give other land in part or full payment.

CROP INSURANCE

*840. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of Crop Insurance in India?

(b) What are the crops selected and in which areas are the first experiments to be made?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given to Question No. 499, on the 18th February 1949.

STATE AIR SERVICE TO FAR EAST

*841. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to start a State Air service to the Far East?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when is the service to be inaugurated and what are the selected routes?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (b). Government have entrusted the operation of air services to the Far East to private companies, and provisional licences have been issued to Bharat Airways Limited and Indian Overseas Airlines limited for the operation of air services on the routes Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon-Hong Kong-Shanghai and Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore-Darwin-Sydney respectively. The services will commence operation as soon as the necessary arrangements are complete.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did any other companies apply for the licence?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The question of granting of licences is dealt with by the Air Transport Licensing Board and I am sure they considered all these questions.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But is that Board not under the Ministry of Communications?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The Board is an independent body.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not under the Ministry of Communications?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It is an independent statutory body with its own jurisdiction.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it absolutely independent of the Government?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Any statutory body has an independent jurisdiction.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Sir, my point is whether the Air Transport Licensing Board is not controlled in any way by the Ministry of Communications of the Government of India.

Shri Khurshed Lal: They do not take their orders from us.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Does Government propose to subsidise any of these companies?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Who do the Licensing Board take orders from?

Shri Khurshed Lal: They are governed by certain rules of business. Just as the Judges of the High Court do not take any orders, this body is also independent.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know whether while giving licences to these private companies, have the Government agreed to give them substantial help in case of loss?

Shri Khurshed Lal: There is no such understanding.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Ministry of Communications laid down any broad line of policy for the Air Transport Licensing Board in the matter of granting licences?

Shri Khurshed Lal: If my honourable friend refers to the rules, he will find the conditions under which the Board functions.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know if the Ministry of Communications is not responsible to this House for the policy of the Air Transport Licensing Board?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Yes, it is.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it not a fact that these air lines are already running at a loss so far as their internal services are concerned?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: The companies applied for the licence. The Licensing Board looked into the possibilities of their efficiently running those services, invited objection from other companies who might be making preparations and then issued licences to these two companies. These companies undertook to bear whatever loss is necessary to bear to develop these services.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Before issuing licence, do the Licensing Board see that the company will run at a profit?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: No.

Mr. Frank Anthony: My question has not been answered. Is it not a fact that these two companies which have been selected for the Far East Service are today running at a loss internally?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Yes, they are running at a loss.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Do these two companies get any subsidies from the Government of India while running their routes?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: No company is getting any subsidy from the Government of India.

HELP TO CIGARETTE INDUSTRY

*842. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to help the cigarette industry in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The Government of India have decided to constitute a Development Committee with representatives of the principal firms of the *Bidi*, Cigar and Cigarette industry on it. The functions of the Committee would be to advise Government about the difficulties experienced by the indigenous industry and the day to day assistance that would be required by them for their development.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Has the Central Tobacco Committee taken interest in the matter of advising the industry in regard to the development of cigars and cigarettes?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That Committee is primarily responsible for the cultivation and marketing of tobacco. After consultation with the Agriculture Ministry, it has been decided to have a separate Developmental Committee for Cigarette industry.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: In view of the fact that tobacco is highly injurious to health, is there any proposal before the Government not to encourage the cigarette industry in the country?

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Have Government enquired from the Central Tobacco Committee which has got several research stations started in several parts of the country whether they could also discharge these functions which Government want to entrust to a separate Developmental Committee?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Those activities will certainly be co-ordinated with the activities of the proposed Committee, which will include representatives of the manufacturers.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the *Bidi* industry to which the Honourable Minister referred and said that it required protection, does this industry also face any foreign competition?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have no personal knowledge.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What help is under consideration—against foreign competition?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I believe they are anxious to improve their quality.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Government see that the smokers get adequate representation on this Committee when it is formed?

ANDAMAN FORESTS

*643. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the proposed agreement to entrust the Andaman forests to a private Corporation has been finalised?

(b) When was the provisional agreement agreed upon and on what date was it executed?

(c) Has the private corporation taken charge of the Andaman forests and if not, why not?

(d) What are the future plans of Government regarding these forests?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Government plans have not been finalised.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of (a) and (b), in the last Budget session, was it not stated by the honourable Minister that a provisional agreement had been entered into with the Government by consulting private companies and there was a discussion on that and Government stated that they would reconsider the matter? What is the position, may I know?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: In view of the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Finance, the question of an independent Board to develop and exploit forests wae considered. A scheme was prepared by the Inspector-General of Forests. That was accepted by me in principle. Later on, in view of the financial stringency and the priorities assigned to different developmental schemes, some schemes had to be held up including this one. This matter is, however, at present under consideration. The contract with the companies has not been finalised and there is no intention at present to finalise it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether there are abundant forests and how long will Government take to conduct research into those forests? Will they wait indefinitely till better times come?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The present intention is that Government will put up some kind of independent body.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Am I to understand that the Inspector-General of Forests has prepared a scheme for exploiting these forests?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What were the reasons for those plans not being considered and put into operation?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As I explained, in view of the financial stringency certain developmental schemes claimed priority and in respect of this one, although the principle was accepted, it was not considered that in the present financial stringency we should push forward with it because of the competition of other developmental schemes which claimed higher priority

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there is acute shortage of timber in this country and has he represented to the Cabinet Committee that that Committee's placing this scheme fairly low in the list of priorities should therefore not be done?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: At present, there is a shortage of timber, but there are many local resources which can also be developed. The question of going as far as the Andamans and developing timber there and also the question of transport and many other factors had to be considered, and in the present circumstances it was not considered, to be a scheme which must claim high priority at is is not a scheme which would yield immediate production.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Am I to understand that Government have for ever given up the idea of entrusting the exploitation of these forests to any private undertaking?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Not for ever, but I said in view of the financial stringency the scheme for development of timber industry in Andamans could not be considered this year. It can be reconsidered, certainly, next year.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that the timber available from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was very much in demand in foreign countries and used to earn for us a lot of foreign exchange?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I suppose so.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How is it that Government did not take this fact into consideration when they were abandoning the scheme for the time being?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It will require a number of years before the timber can be exploited and placed on the market and earn such amount of dollars as may be expected to be earned. Because the scheme is not

of that urgency, therefore, on account of financial considerations it has not been put forward in the next year's programme. It may be put forward in the following year.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The contemplated Board to which the honourable Minister has made reference—may I know whether that Board will be under the control of the State or it will be a private body?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That matter will have to be examined carefully and discussed with the Finance Ministry.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister visualise considerable de-forestation with a view to provide for the settlement of refugees which is a subject under the active consideration of the Government at present?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No, that scheme is under consideration. There is no conflict between the two schemes.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is the steamer that used to ply between Madras and Andaman and Nicobar Islands still there in active service or has it been abandoned?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know.

PROTECTION TO SPOOLERS INDUSTRY

†*844. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether he has received a representation from the Delhi Thread Balls Manufacturers' Association to safeguard the interests of spoolers industry which is centralised in Delhi and employs about 10,000 workers including a number of displaced persons from Pakistan?

(b) If so, what action has been taken on the same?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The Delhi Thread Ball Manufacturers' Association made a representation that distribution of Sewing Thread Yarn should be controlled by the Textile Commissioner and not by the Provincial Authorities.

(b) The Association was told that there was no control over the distribution of sewing thread yarn and that they should get their requirements either direct from the mills or from the trade. The Association was also told that in case the Provincial Government desired that regular allotments of Sewing Thread Yarn should be made to the Association, necessary approach may be made by the Provincial Government to the Ministry of Industry and Supply and the question will be considered on merits. No such approach has been made to this Ministry.

CONTROL ON DISTRIBUTION OF SEWING THREAD

†*845. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to control the distribution of sewing thread yarn also?

(b) If not, do Government propose to do so now?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREEDING

*846. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any definite scheme regarding the improvement of cattle breeding (particularly cows) and if so, what it is; and

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† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(b) whether any measures have already been taken in this direction, and if so, with what results?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). The attention of the honourable member is invited to reply given to question No. 602 on the 23rd February, 1949.

Shri H. V. Kamath: That was a written reply. We could not have the benefit of hearing it, because the honourable member was absent on that day and it could not be orally answered. Will the Honourable Minister read out that answer if it is with him?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes. The answer is as follows:

"(a) The efforts made by Government to improve cattle relate to (i) breeding (ii) disease control (iii) feeding (iv) scientific management and (v) education in dairying. A brief note giving further information is placed on the table of the House, also a list of specific schemes for improvement of cattle in different provinces.

(b) Help in the procurement of breeding bulls is rendered whenever required. According to information so far received about 3,700 bulls have been issued by the various Governments during the last five years.

(c) Apart from research stations, a sum of Rs. 3,10,000 was spent by Central Government in 1948-49 on work directly related to improvement of cattle and Rs. 2,46,000 are proposed to be spent in 1949-50. Information as amounts spent by Provincial Governments are not available."

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that Government had recently appointed a Committee to go into the question and the report of the Committee has been submitted to Government and by what time it may be expected that Government would give effect to that report?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We are waiting for the replies from the provinces and States. They have been expedited and we hope we will be able to get all replies by the end of this month.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that the improvement of cattle and the production of cattle feed and also development of cattle products like milk, butter, cheese and dried milk and so on are not included in the Grow More Food Campaign and therefore no encouragement is given to these aspects?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Only this year, with a view to concentrate on the production of food grains, we have excluded dairying from the items for which we used to give aid from the Grow More Food fund grant but so far as dairying is concerned, the Centre can help through the other developmental grants and the provinces have been asked to carry on work with those grants.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that Government is going to receive the opinion of the provinces by the end of this month, may I take it that before this session ends, Government is going to announce its policy with respect to cattle protection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government will make every effort to announce the policy, if the reports are received in time.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: Has the Government a proposal to set up a special agency in view of the importance of this problem to see that this cattle breeding is improved and will they seek the co-operation of a number of private institutions and organizations in this connection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Government will consider that.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Do Government propose to give grants for the establishment of research institutions, and if so, how much?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We will continue to help the Provincial Governments with grants.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are the breeding bulls supplied by Government at least as good as the bulls of Linlithgow who was a pioneer and reputed expert in this field?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the cattle expert of the Government is at present touring about in the foreign countries? If so, is he going to purchase some good breed of cattle?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not think he is touring about in foreign countries.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Is the Government aware that the method of artificial insemination is very widely used in England and foreign countries to improve the breed of cattle? If so, has the Government any scheme here?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes: arrangements for insemination exist in many provinces.

WOOLLEN MILLS

†*847. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of woollen mills at present working in the country;

(b) the location, the date of establishment, paid up capital and the annual output of each such mill;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to increase the number of such mills; and

(d) if so, at what places and when such mills are likely to be established?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The scope for expansion of woollen industry in India is limited. The present capacity for the production of heavier types of woollen goods is considered adequate for the country. It has therefore been decided that expansion should be only in the direction of finer goods. Permission for the setting up of new factories is given only in cases where the new factory is intended to produce finer types of woollen goods.

(d) Three new factories are likely to be established in the near future and to start production in 1950—two in Bombay and one at Jamnagar. Capital issues have been sanctioned to two other firms—one of Delhi and the other of Gorakhpur but they have not yet decided on the exact location of the factories.

STATEMENT

Name of Mill	Location	Year when established	Paid up capital	Annual output
			Rs.	lbs.
(1) Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros., Ltd., Bombay.	Bombay	1939	44,14,900	770,000
(2) Nagpal Woollen Mills	Bombay	Not known	12,32,533	565,000
(3) Eastern Woollen Mills, Bombay	Do.	1944	10,42,020	480,000
(4) Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay	Do.	1925	50,57,900	1,900,000

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

Name of Mill	Location	Year when established	Paid up capital	Annual output
			Rs.	lbs.
(5) Indian Woollen Mills, Bombay	Bombay	1925	Branch of Sir Shahpurji Barocha Mills Ltd.	1,930,000
	(Separate figures for the Woollen mills not available.)			
(6) Textiles Fabrics Ltd., Bombay	Bombay	1946	3,25,000	215,000
(7) Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Kanpur	U. P.	1876	Branch of British India Corporation (Separate figures for the woollen mills not available).	6,900,000
(8) J. K. Woollen Manufacturers, Kanpur.	Do.	1921	25,000	350,000
(9) E. Saafton and Co. Ltd., Mirzapur.	Do.	1930	5,83,026	500,000
(10) Allahabad Woollen Mills, Allahabad.	Do.	1942	3,00,000	240,000
(11) Oriental Carpet Manufacturers (India) Ltd., Amritsar.	E. Punjab	1923	5,80,000	1,200,000
(12) New Egerton Woollen Mills Dhoriwal.	Do.	1880	Branch of British India Corporation.	525,000
	(Separate figures of the woollen mills not available).			
(13) Bangalore Woollen Cottage and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore.	Mysore State.	1884	42,84,800	2,400,000
(14) H. K. Subbiah and Sons., Bangalore.	Do.	1878	(Not known Proprietory concern).	2,80,000
(15) Mahalakshmi Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore.	Do	Not known	11,09,082	425,000
(16) Sri Dinosh Mills Ltd., Baroda	Baroda State.	1922	20,00,000	2,000,000
(17) Sri Karan Singh Woollen Mills, Srinagar.	Kashmir State.	1935	67,00,000	610,000

Besides the above there are about twenty-two small mills, in the Amritsar area with an estimated production of about 2 million lbs. of woollen goods per annum. Almost all of them came into existence during the War period and details as above are not available with regard to these firms.

MAXIMUM SPEED OF MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

†*848. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum speed at which mail and express trains over various Railways in India are at present running; and

(b) the maximum speed at which such trains can be made to run without risk?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The maximum speed at which mail and express trains are running on Government Railways at present varies from 44.4 to 52 miles per hour on the broadgauge and from 30 to 45 miles per hour on the metregauge.

(b) The maximum speed at which such trains can run without risk depends, principally, upon the condition of the track including bridges, the type of the

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

locomotive and the load of the train. Having regard to these conditions, the maximum permissible speed varies from 50 to 65 miles per hour on the broad-gauge and 45 to 50 miles per hour on the metre-gauge.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

*849. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware that pure ghee is very rarely available in the market and that most of the ghee offered for sale is purely vegetable or admixture of a large quantity of vegetable ghee with little genuine ghee?

(b) If so, what steps have Government so far taken or intend to take in future to ensure the availability of pure ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) The availability of pure ghee can be ensured only when the production of milk in India is very greatly increased. Owing to extreme disparity between the demand and supply of pure ghee a very large proportion of counterfeit material is being sold as genuine ghee. Measures have been taken to prevent the adulteration of other substances with ghee. These measures include the enactment and enforcement of Pure Food Laws by provincial Governments. The local administration have been moved to enforce these Laws vigorously. But Government are aware that a great deal remains to be done in the matter of enforcement of Pure Food Laws and the Vegetable Oil Products Order.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that this question comes again and again before the Government, will Government once and for all announce their policy with respect to this question as to how the Government propose to stop this adulteration of pure ghee by these vegetable oil products?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I have tried to explain that in the answer that I have given.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Has my honourable friend seen the report on the marketing of ghee issued by the Ministry, the figures regarding which were collected between 1940-43: the report was adopted in 1944: was sent in 1945 and published in January 1949.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, the delay is for the reason that during the war a large number of publications were held up and when the materials were completed and it was possible to print, then the reports were printed.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Government think over the advisability of colouring the vegetable oil in order to make adulteration of ghee difficult?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, this question has been considered. About four or five colours were suggested but rejected on two grounds: first the colouring could in some cases be decolourized: secondly, the material used was harmful to health. There was one substance recommended by the Bombay Government which is reported to meet these objections, and this particular material is now under examination.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Is any effort being made to Agmark pure ghee so that those who produce pure ghee can get it Agmarked?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is being done but even that is not satisfactory.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is Agmark always a pure ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is expected to be pure ghee but in some cases there is counterfeiting of Agmark.

Shri Khandubhai K. Desai: Is the colouration more harmful than the vegetable ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri Khandubhai K. Desai: That is not a definite answer. I know that there is a great deal to be done. But has the Government any scheme in view to prevent adulteration of ghee? And if so, what are those measures?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As I said, the only way of increasing the supply of ghee is to increase the supply of milk. Government have a plan to improve the quality of cattle and thereby increase the milk supply, which was referred to in this House a few days ago. But the plan for increasing the milk supply in the country as a whole is a big problem which will take some time, and in the midst of other problems, it is possible that this problem may not get that amount of technical and financial assistance that is essential but still it will be considered by Government.

Seth Govind Das: Up to the time that the milk problem is not settled, what steps are Government going to take so that this adulteration will be minimised?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not think I can fully explain all that has been done by Provincial Governments but we have recommended to them to enforce the laws as vigorously as possible.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: What is the material under the consideration of the Government that has been submitted by the Bombay Government to combat this adulteration?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It has a scientific name, which I have not here handy.

DEMANDS OF AND STRIKE NOTICE BY RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

*850. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the demands presented to the Government of India by the Railwaymen's Federation?

(b) Have Government taken any decision thereon?

(c) Is it a fact that the Federation intends to organise a strike as a protest against the policy of Government, in not considering all the demands presented by them, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to avert the strike?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) The demands of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation are contained in the three Resolutions passed at the annual Convention of the Federation held at Calcutta on 30th and 31st August 1948, copies of which are placed in the library.

(b) Governemnt have already annonnced their decisions on some of the demands and tentative understandings with the Federation have been arrived at in respect of some other items. Further discussions in this connection will be held with the representatives of the A.I.R.F. within the next few days.

(c) The General Council of the Federation had, at the meeting held at Dinapore on the 16th February 1949, decided to stay action on the strike ballot taken in January 1949 and to resume negotiations with the Government.

RATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SALT ON ZONAL LINES

*851. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India have evolved any scheme for the rational distribution of salt on zonal lines in different parts of the country?

(b) If so, what are the details of the scheme and what measures have been taken to ensure the continuity of supply in adequate quantities to the different zones?

(c) Is the scheme referred to above coordinated with some definite scheme of wagon allotment to avoid transhipment, long haulage and cross movements so as to maximise the utilization of the available transport capacity?

(d) If so, what are the details thereof and from which date is it likely to come into operation?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) A definite number of wagons will be allotted to each area according to its requirements. No booking of Railway wagons for salt will be permissible from one zone to another.

The scheme has come into operation from the 1st January 1949.

STATEMENT

The country has been divided into nine zones based on the administrative arrangements obtaining on the railways regarding gauge, transhipment, etc. These zones will get their supplies from the following 9 sources:

(1) Sambhar.

(2) Kharagodha.

(3) Dharangadhra.

(4) Bombay.

(5) Tuticorin.

(6) Adirampatnam-*cum*-Cuddalore-*cum*-Madras.

(7) Pennuguduru.

(8) Naupada.

(9) Calcutta.

The quota of salt for each zone has been fixed on the basis of 14 lbs. *per capita* per annum. A reserve of at least 25 per cent. of the annual production will be maintained at each source for emergencies.

To ensure continuity the Railways will provide wagons according to the plan drawn up for each zone.

The scheme intends to put the available rail transport to maximum advantage. Long distance haulage, transhipment and cross movements are to be avoided and salt from the various sources is to feed such areas which are within easy reach by rail.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government since then received any complaints with respect to these zones from Provincial Governments that certain kinds of salt which are now being proposed to be sent to certain provinces are not the proper kinds of salt used in the provinces or zones?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Some complaints have come which are under examination. But I may tell the honourable member that since the new zonal scheme came into operation there has been an increase of transport by 15.6 per cent. from Sambhar, an increase of 47 per cent. from Kharaghoda and an increase of 16 per cent. from the Calcutta area. A larger number of wagons have moved during this period.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: In view of the fact that salt is scarce in rural areas, will Government consider separately alloting salt for rural areas also?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is being done.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is it a fact that the Ministry is going to constitute a Salt Advisory Board?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: This is true. We propose to have a Salt Advisory Committee which will include representatives of the producers, experts as well as other interests.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know what is the basis on which this zonal scheme has started?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The basis is mainly to secure the most economical and efficient use of the available transport.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Has the Committee recently appointed by Government to suggest methods of improving salt submitted its report?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have two interim reports. In fact we have been able to increase production by nearly twenty per cent. in 1948.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Will the Honourable Minister place the report on the table of the House?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Yes, I will when I get the final report.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

RECOMMENDATIONS *re* PRICES OF SUGAR AND SUGAR CANE

*852. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of the Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee which met in October, 1948 regarding the cane and sugar prices;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee showed by statistics that even at the reduced prices of sugar, a cane price of Rs. 2 per maund could be paid to kisans:

(c) whether its recommendations were unanimous; and

(d) if so, why Government have fixed a lower price for cane?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The recommendations were that cane price should continue at Rs. 2 a maund and on the basis of that price of cane, price of sugar should be reduced below Rs. 35-7-0 per maund.

(b) No statistics were submitted.

(c) The recommendations were not unanimous but were made by an overwhelming majority.

(d) The U.P. and Bihar provincial Governments, which have the legal power to fix prices of sugar cane in their areas, have in consultation with the Central Government fixed a price of Rs. 1-14-0 per maund in U.P. and Rs. 1-13-0 in Bihar. In fixing lower cane prices for the current crushing season the provincial Governments were influenced by the following considerations:

(i) the price should be fair to the grower and fair to the consumer;

(ii) it should not be such as to encourage sugar production at the cost of foodgrains production;

(iii) the necessity to combat the rising inflation in the country;

(iv) the comparative low level of prices of gur prevailing in the country; the major portion of sugarcane is processed into gur.

IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS

*853. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how many bulldozers were imported during the year 1948, and how they were distributed provincewise?

(b) Have Government any scheme for the manufacture of tractors and bulldozers in our country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No bulldozers were imported by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1948. Information regarding the number of bulldozers imported by private parties or by other Government Agencies and their distribution is not available.

(b) Government are considering a scheme for the manufacture of tractors in India. There is, however, no scheme for the manufacture of bulldozers at present.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN TECHNICIANS

*854. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of foreign technicians, who have been employed by the Government of India since August, 1947?

(b) What is the nationality of these technicians mostly?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 10th March, 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs will answer it.

DANGER TO RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN HALDIBARI AND MANDALGHAT DURING RAINS

*855. **Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that both working power and running power in respect of that portion of the Railway in West Bengal between Haldibari and Siliguri has been handed over to Pakistan Railway?

(b) Are Government aware that due to the branching off of the river Teesta last year a strong current during the rainy season threatened the railway line between Haldibari and Mandalghat stations?

(c) Is it a fact that a strong current is still running by that branch, and that there is the danger of the railway line being breached in the coming rainy season?

(d) What arrangements or precautions have Government made to protect the line before the rainy season sets in?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar: (a) Yes. This section of line is worked by the E. B. (Pakistan) Railway.

(b) to (d). The Director-General of Railways, Ministry of Communications, Government of Pakistan has been requested to furnish the information which will be placed on the table of the House as soon as received.

ADMINISTRATION OF TEESTA FERRY, JALPAIGURI BY ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY

*856. **Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Teesta Ferry at Jalpaiguri is administered at present by the Assam Bengal Railway?

(b) Is it a fact that at a conference between the said railway and the District Board of Jalpaiguri, the said railway consented to make over the ferry to the District Board if the Government of India agreed?

(c) Have Government received any communication regarding this matter and if so, what is the decision thereon?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The Assam Bengal Railway which ceased to exist in 1942 never worked this ferry. The Assam Railway is, however, now working this ferry.

(b) Yes. The Assam Railway and not the Assam Bengal Railway.

(c) Yes. It has been decided that the Teesta (Abduar) Ferry between Barnesghat and Karlaghat in the Jalpaiguri District may be handed over to the Government of West Bengal with effect from 1st April 1949.

COMPLETION OF ASSAM RAIL LINK PROJECT

*857. **Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state by what time the Assam Rail Link project will be completed?

(b) Have Government any scheme for facilitating the transit of goods from Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta and if so, what?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The Assam Rail Link is expected to be completed early in 1950.

(b) The completion of the Assam Rail Link and the improvement of ferry arrangements at Manihari Ghat are expected considerably to facilitate the transit of goods from Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta.

AERODROMES IN PROVINCES AND STATES

*858. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of aerodromes in India (including those in acceding States or those States that have merged in the Union of India) owned by:

(i) the Ministry of Communications;

(ii) the Royal Indian Air Force; and

(iii) those owned and controlled by any air operating companies for their exclusive use?

(b) When do Government propose to acquire such aerodromes, if any, as are under private ownership, and over which Government have no control at present?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) (i) The number of aerodromes in India owned by the Ministry of Communications is forty-six. Aerodromes located in the acceding States or the States which have merged in the Indian Union are owned by the States concerned and not by the Ministry of Communications.

(ii) There are two hundred and two aerodromes under the Control of the Royal Indian Air Force. This figure includes 164 aerodromes which are not properly maintained but, where only runways, hardstandings and taxi-tracks are being retained for use in an emergency.

(iii) There are two aerodromes which were until recently controlled by an air operating Company for its own exclusive use. This Company has now gone into liquidation and the future of the aerodromes is being examined.

(b) The taking over by Government of aerodromes under private ownership will depend on the extent to which such aerodromes are utilised or required for public air transport.

ACQUISITION OF RAJKOT AERODROME BY GOVERNMENT

*859. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the aerodrome at Rajkot, capital of Saurashtra, is owned by or leased to a single Air Transport Company, on a monopoly basis for twenty years?

(b) Do Government intend to allow that monopoly to continue for the full term of the agreement between the Rajkot State and the Company concerned or do they propose to acquire the Aerodrome for public use before the

Air Transport Liceusing Board takes up for consideration applications for operation of various internal air services in the areas concerned?

(c) Are Government aware that because of the existing monopoly of Aerodromes at Rajkot, the Air Transport Licensing Board has not been able to give licences to other Air Transport Companies wanting to call at Rajkot?

(d) Has the Saurashtra Government expressed any views on this subject?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The Rajkot aerodrome was leased by the Rajkot Darbar to the Ambica Airlines for a period of twenty years, on a monopoly basis.

(b) The question of the continued validity of the monopoly agreement between the Rajkot Darbar and the Ambica Airlines in the new constitutional position of Saurashtra is being examined. Meauwhile, following the going into liquidation of Ambica Airlines, the liquidator has, at the instance of the Saurashtra Government ugreed to the Air Services of India Limited using the Rajkot aerodrome on their scheduled air services.

(c) This was previously the case, but as I have stated in reply to part (b), Air Services of India have now been given a licence to operate air services to Rajkot.

(d) Saurashtra Government have suggested that Rajkot aerodrome along with other aerodromes in Saurashtra should be taken over by the Central Government. The matter is under examination.

PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*860. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) from what sources, Governmental or private, Government purchase food grains in each of the supplying countries;

(b) what their comparative prices und quantities have been in the year 1948;

(c) whether there are conditions stipulated by the Government of the supplying countries as to their purchases from private agencies, price-levels, etc.; and

(d) in what countries the offers of private concerns have been rejected and for what reasons?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Government of India purchase foodgrains from the following countries through sources mentioned against them:

Australia.—Australian Wheat Board—for wheat and flour Australian Barley Board for barley.
Argentine.—Institute for the Promotion of Trading—for all grains.
Burma.—State Agricultural Marketing Board—for rice.
Siam.—Slam Rice Agency—for rice.
French Indo-China.—Cereals Committee—for rice.
Canada.—Wheat Board—for wheat and flour.
U. S. A.—U.S. Department of Agriculture—for all grains.
Russia.—All Union Corporation Export—help—for all grains.
Yugoslavia.—Directorate of Cereals Trading—for all grains.
Egypt.—Government of Egypt—for rice.
Iraq.—Sole agents appointed by the Government of India for all grains.
East Africa.—Through Indian Trade Commissioner in Mombasa for all grains.

Besides purchases through the above sources in the countries named, *ad hoc* purchases are made through trade channels in India, as for example, wheat from

Ethiopia and millets from Australia or by Embassies, *e.g.* certain purchases made recently by the Indian Embassy in Turkey.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information asked for.

(c) In most countries export of foodgrains is controlled by Governments and handled by organizations set up by them and the question of purchases from private agents does not arise. Export prices are fixed by Governments and importers have to buy at these prices.

(d) In view of Government control on foodgrains exports in the major exporting countries the scope for private trade in foodgrains is extremely limited. Government of India, however, continue to receive offers of foodgrains from the trade for supply from all countries but except to the limited extent indicated in (a) above, these offers cannot be accepted on one or more of the following grounds:

(i) High prices.

(ii) Demand for payment in hard currency.

(iii) Offers not being covered by proper export licences.

MARINE FISHERIES

*861. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of centres where marine fisheries have been established by the Government of India;

(b) the quantities of fish obtained from these centres separately during the year 1948;

(c) the quantities processed and the quantities utilised fresh;

(d) the plan of extension and development of such fisheries during the current year; and

(e) the number of trawlers working in different fisheries?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (d). The Government of India have not yet established any centres of marine fisheries but have started only a Pilot Deep Sea Fishing Scheme at Bombay, the main objective of which is to chart fishing grounds, determine fishing seasons and assess the suitability of different kinds of vessels and equipment in Indian waters etc. An ex-naval vessel 'Moena' has been converted into a fishing trawler and is engaged in experimental fishing operations at Bombay since 19th January, 1948.

(e) Only one at present.

EXPENDITURE ON GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN IN 1948

*862. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of money spent on 'Grow More Food' in each province in the year 1948?

(b) What portion of this was contributed by the Centre?

(c) What amount is going to be provided for this purpose in the year 1949-50 for each province?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be furnished to the House in due course.

(c) Rs. 5·84 crores.

LOCATION OF ASSAM RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

*863. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Railway workshop of Assam Railways is going to be located at Bongaigaon?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of locating the workshop at Moriani or Lumding in Assam which is at the centre of the province?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The site for the new workshop for the Assam Railway has not yet been finally selected. Lanka and Bongaigaon are the two sites under consideration.

(b) Mariani and Lumding were duly considered and found unsuitable from Engineering and other considerations.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS TO PRIVATE SUBSCRIBERS IN PATNA

*864. **Shri Jadubans Sahay:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many telephone connections were granted to private subscribers during the last two years at Patna and how many of them were given to medical practitioners?

(b) How many applications from medical practitioners are pending in the office of the Postmaster-General or Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs (Bihar), Patna?

(c) Have the Medical Practitioners been given preference for getting telephone connection?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) 23 permanent and 9 temporary, of which 2 permanent and 1 temporary connections were given to private Medical Practitioners.

(b) Eighteen.

(c) Yes.

LOSSES ON ACCOUNT OF THEFT AND DAMAGE TO GOODS ON RAILWAYS

*865. **Shri L. S. Bhatkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount of losses incurred by Government during each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 on account of (i) theft of goods and (ii) damage to goods on all the Indian Railways?

(b) What steps have Government taken to reduce these losses?

(c) What is the amount of liability incurred by Government on loss of goods in transit during the above period?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) and (c). A statement setting out the information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) I invite the honourable member's attention to my reply given to part (d) of starred question No. 749 asked by Shri B. N. Munavalli on 28th February 1949.

STATEMENT

Approximate amount of claims paid by Government during each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 on account of (i) *theft of goods,* (ii) *damage to goods, and* (iii) *liability incurred on loss of goods in transit.*

	On account of theft of goods.	On account of damage to goods.	Liability incurred on loss of goods in transit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1945	15,62,640	8,28,879	67,31,742
1946	16,85,040	7,33,963	62,47,903
1947	30,08,490	11,21,494	87,84,038
1948	36,26,920	13,39,817	85,81,080

PROCUREMENT AND STORAGE OF SEED GRAINS

*866. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what arrangements exist to assist the Provinces and the Centrally Administered areas in the procurement of seed grain and in the storage of seed grain so as to preserve its germinating power and protect it against insects, diseases and other pests?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Ordinarily the provinces and Centrally Administered areas are expected to multiply seed needed by them first through government seed farms which distribute seed to 'A' Class of growers who return to Government the harvested grain which is further multiplied through a larger number of 'B' Class growers, whose harvest is distributed as seed to the general cultivators.

These steps are being taken by most provinces where any areas stand in need of special assistance in regard to seed for the next season's crop, the Central Government tries to help by procuring seed from more favourably situated provinces. With regard to storage of seed the following steps have so far been taken in the Centrally Administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara:

(a) Constructional improvement in the existing seed store.

(b) Practical training to store-keepers in the hygienic methods of keeping the seedgrains in storage free from insects and rats.

(c) Storage courses are being organised as a part of the Plant Protection courses for the benefit of the villagers and agricultural workers.

(d) Treatment of cereal seeds mostly wheat and jowar with fungicidal duet to protect them from diseases and improve their germination. In Ajmer-Merwara about 8,000 maunds of wheat and Jowar seeds have been treated during 1948-49 and distributed to the cultivators. In Delhi about 400 maunds of wheat seed was treated before the last rabi sowing.

(e) A set of suitable instructions have been issued to the Agricultural Officers for guidance of store-keepers in seed stores.

Work on the above lines is also being organised by the various Provincial Governments, in their respective provinces with the assistance of the Directorate of Plant Protection of the Central Government.

RAILWAYS CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER AND COMPANY

*867. **Shri R. M. Malavade:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have entered into any contract with Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company, booksellers?

(b) If so, when was the last contract entered into?

(c) Do Government propose to place a copy of that contract on the table of the House?

(d) Are the old Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company carrying on business under the same name or have they altered it recently and if so, what is the present name?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) to (d). A statement setting out the information asked for is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

(a) Government as such have not entered into any contract with Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., booksellers but some of the Indian Government Railways such as Assam, B. B. & C. I., B. N., E. I., G. I. P. and O. T. Railways have individually entered into contract with this firm of booksellers.

(b) The last contracts on the various Railways were entered into on the dates specified against each below:

O. T. Railway.—1st January, 1949.

Assam Railway.—1st April, 1943 (Contract entered into originally by the old B. A. Railway).

B. N. Railway.—1st October, 1947.

B. I. Railway.—1st October, 1947.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—1st January, 1942.

G. I. P. Railway.—Information still awaited from the railway, which on receipt will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) The only contract which is readily available is that entered into by the E. I. Railway in 1937 and a copy thereof is placed on the table of the House.

(d) The old A. H. Wheeler & Co. are carrying on business under the same name and have not altered it so far.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the third day of April, 1937, between the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL represented by the East Indian Railway Administration (hereinafter called "the Licensor") of the one part and Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & COMPANY, a partnership firm carrying on business as booksellers and stationers and having their principal place of business at Allahabad (hereinafter called "the Licensees") of the other part. Whereby it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

1. The Licensor hereby grants to the Licensees, for the term and subject to the conditions and reservations hereunder written, the sole right of selling newspapers, books and other literature both in English and Vernacular not of an objectionable nature, on stations of the East Indian Railway, and also of erecting bookstalls for the sale of newspapers and other literature both in English and Vernacular of similar nature, and, such miscellaneous articles as pertain to the travelling requirements of passengers on the platforms at such stations of the East Indian Railway at which the Licensees may desire to establish them and at which the Chief Commercial Manager of the East Indian Railway or such other officer as may be authorised in this behalf may agree to accept them.

The site and space to be occupied by such bookstalls as also their design shall be determined by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer and shall be limited as he may direct. Should at any time during the continuance of this Agreement the Licensor or the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer require the entire removal from a station or transfer to some position other than originally allotted, of any or all bookstalls, the Licensees will at their own expense remove or transfer such bookstall or bookstalls as required without delay and no claim shall lie against the Licensor. The Licensor or the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer shall have the right to prohibit the sale at bookstalls or on platforms of any book, newspaper or other literature or article which he considers to be indecent or otherwise objectionable his decision being final and binding on the Licensees. Such bookstalls shall provide space for the exhibition of advertising posters, panels or plates.

2. This License shall come into force from the First day of April, 1937 and shall terminate on the 31st day of March, 1942 and may after the expiration of the said period by renewed for a further period of five years on such terms and conditions as the Licensor may deem fit to impose.

3. The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor yearly a lump sum of Rs. 6,500 for the rights granted in Clause 1 hereof, such yearly sum to be paid in advance to the Treasurer of the East Indian Railway at its Head Office at Calcutta on the First day of April, each year. In addition, the Licensees shall deposit with the Licensor a sum of Rupees Ten Thousand in Government paper as security against the due and proper fulfilment of this contract. This deposit shall be refundable on expiry of six months after termination of this Agreement.

4. The Licensees also shall pay to the Licensor a sum equal to forty per cent. of gross advertising revenue derived from advertisements displayed on the bookstalls in accordance with contracts, existing and future, concluded in Great Britain, and fifty per cent. of all gross advertising revenue derived from advertisements displayed on the bookstalls in accordance with contracts existing and future, concluded in India provided that the Licensees' and published bills and cards and manufacturers' notices referring to books, papers and magazines or small miscellaneous articles sold on the stalls will not be considered advertisements to be accounted for. All advertisements, books and cards referred to herein will be subject to the approval and acceptance of the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer and none shall be displayed which are objected to by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer.

5. The Licensees will make arrangements for filling the advertising spaces on the bookstalls and shall furnish the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer with copies of all contracts entered into with advertisers. In addition, they shall also permit the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer to secure advertisements for these spaces, the Licensor being entitled to fifty per cent. of the gross revenue therefrom.

6. The Licensees shall pay rental charges for electric equipment at such rates as may from time to time be determined by the Licensor by giving to the Licensees in writing one British Calendar month's notice thereof, and the Licensees shall pay the said rental charges regularly in advance for each month for which the same are due.

The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor for electric energy supplied and as recorded by the meter installed at the rate of 3½ annas per B.O.T. unit (exclusive of any local, government or municipal tax) or at such rates as may, from time to time, be determined by the Licensor by giving to the Licensees in writing one British Calendar month's notice thereof and the Licensees shall pay such charges within 15 days of demand.

The Licensees shall be guided in all respects by the "Electricity supply rules and regulations" issued by the Chief Electrical Engineer of the East India Railway a copy of which is attached to the meter installed.

In the event of any default by the Licensees in payment for energy consumed or rental of electrical equipment the Licensor shall have the right to make good the amount due for payment from the security deposited with the Licensor to the extent available and shall have the right to disconnect the supply of electricity until such time as they shall have made good the default in payment and have restored the security deposit to the full amount.

7. The Licensees shall prepare and submit to the said Chief Commercial Manager on the 30th June of each year, statements showing the share payable to the Licensor for all advertisements exhibited on bookstalls on the East Indian Railway during the previous financial year ending 31st March and calculated on the rates set forth in Clause 4 of this Agreement.

8. The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor the amounts due to the Licensor simultaneously with the submission of the statements referred to in Clause 7 above, irrespective of whether the Licensees have realised the same from the advertisers or not and shall be liable to pay on demand any additional sums claimed by the Licensor and not included in the statements owing to the incompleteness or incorrectness thereof.

9. The Licensees shall keep proper and regular accounts of all transactions and business secured in connection with advertisements on the bookstalls on the East Indian Railway, and shall allow such accounts and all books and documents in connection therewith to be inspected from time to time by a responsible person deputed at any time by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer for the purpose.

10. If whenever any amounts or parts of any amounts payable by the Licensees under this Agreement shall be in arrear for the space of three months after the same shall have been due whether the same shall have been legally demanded or not, or if and whenever the Licensees shall assign or transfer or charge or dispose of this Agreement or any right or privilege thereby granted without the consent in writing of the said Chief Commercial Manager or shall commit any other breach of the provisions herein contained and on the Licensees' part to be observed and performed, the said Chief Commercial Manager may, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Licensees determine this License on expiry of the notice but without prejudice to the Licensor's right to recover all arrears of amounts then due.

11. The Licensees shall not at any time assign or otherwise transfer this Agreement or the rights and privileges hereby granted or any of them without the consent in writing of the said Chief Commercial Manager having been previously obtained for that purpose.

12. The Licensees shall be required to provide sufficient permanent staff to carry out efficiently the obligations undertaken by them. All vendors of papers and all other persons employed by the Licensees at all bookstalls on the East Indian Railway's stations shall, at the expense and cost of the Licensees, be equipped and clad in such uniforms and in such manner as the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer may from time to time determine.

13. The sale prices of books and other literature shall not exceed prices charged by booksellers in Calcutta plus Railway freight charges, and the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer shall be at liberty, at any time during the continuance of this License, to criticise the prices charged by the Licensees in their said bookstalls and the character and newness of the literature and other articles exposed for sale, the uniforms of the staff employed and the method of sale adopted, and the Licensees shall use their best endeavours to give effect to any such criticism.

14. The Licensees shall, with the assent of the said Chief Commercial Manager be at liberty to close down and remove for a fixed period any bookstall erected at any of the Licensor's stations on the East Indian Railway if after the expiration of one year from the erection thereof it shall be found to be working at a loss. In the event of a bookstall being closed by the Licensees without the assent of the said Chief Commercial Manager,

the said Chief Commercial Manager shall have liberty to invite any other firm or person to open a bookstall at the station referred to on such terms and conditions as the said Chief Commercial Manager may decide.

15. The Licensor shall undertake the carriage both in local and through booking, of all bookstalls, bookstall parts and fitments, books, magazines, papers, all miscellaneous articles and travellers' requisites intended for Licensees' advertising and bookstall business, at the following rates which will apply over the East Indian Railway system only :

(1) When booked by goods train at Owner's risk, one-fourth of a pie per maund per mile subject to the ordinary Goods Tariff restrictions as to weight, measurement and minimum freight.

(2) When booked by passenger or express parcel trains at Owner's risk (but not by mail trains) :—

(i) Half parcels rate if 5 seers and under subject to a minimum charge of three annas in local booking and six annas in through booking.

(ii) One quarter parcels rate if over 5 seers subject to no single package so booked exceeding forty seers in weight or eight cubic feet in measurement and to a minimum charge of three annas in local booking and six annas in through booking.

Consignments under these concession rates to be declared and booked as "Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall Stores" and to be guaranteed by Licensees to be solely for the purpose of giving effect to this Agreement.

16. The Licensor agrees to issue to the Licensees two first class, four second class, two intermediate class and eight third class periodical free card passes, the first class passes to be used by the Managers of the Licensees and the other passes by servants when travelling on the work of the Licensees appertaining to the bookstalls under this Agreement.

17. Any breach of any of the terms of this License or of the rules and regulations of the Licensor which may be committed by the Licensees or their agents, workmen or servants, shall entitle the said Chief Commercial Manager to cancel the passes so agreed to be given as aforesaid and to refuse to renew them and to exercise his right under Clause 10 hereof.

18. The Licensor's servants shall not under any circumstances be employed either directly or indirectly to distribute any circular, prospectus or notice of any kind whatsoever in connection with the advertisements exhibited under the terms of this License.

19. The Licensees shall maintain their bookstalls and all advertisements and notices or cards on exhibition thereat in proper order and repair to the satisfaction of the said Chief Commercial Manager.

20. The bookstalls, with all their contents, appurtenances, fittings and fixtures placed under this Agreement on the platforms of stations on the East Indian Railway shall at all times, be entirely at the risk of the Licensees and the Licensor will not be liable for any loss or damage thereto arising from any cause whatsoever.

21. Within three months of the determination of this Agreement either by efflux of time or otherwise the Licensees shall remove all bookstalls together with all advertisements thereon or other materials or erections which may have been placed upon the property or premises of the East Indian Railway under provisions of this Agreement, without any objection or claim for compensation whatsoever. In the event of default by the Licensees, it shall be lawful for the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer to remove or cause to be removed the said stalls and materials and to sell them by auction, and recover any amount due from the Licensees, under the terms of this Agreement, from the sale proceeds, placing the balance, if any, at the credit of the Licensees to be paid to them on demand.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

SIGNED on behalf of the General Manager Governor-General in Council by—

W. H. H. YOUNG.

Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway, in the presence of—

E. M. PURCELL.

SIGNED by the abovenamed A. H. Wheeler & Co. by—

T. K. BANNERJEE.

Partner A. H. Wheeler & Co.

Licensees in the presence of—

B. N. FINCH.

56— 63. [See page 1225—42]

TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES BY WIRELESS ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

64. Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the wireless system continues on the South Indian Railway as an auxiliary circuit to the land line telegraphs, and that only routine plain language messages tendered at the land line Railway telegraph offices are being generally transmitted by wireless and not cipher code telegrams?

(b) What are the percentages of messages sent by wireless and through land line telegraph in that Railway?

(c) Is such transmission of messages by wireless confined to the South Indian Railway home line stations only or for outside stations also?

(d) What is the average annual recurring expenditure towards the maintenance of wireless staff in the South Indian Railway and how many wireless operators are employed?

(e) Is it a fact that many of the wireless operators in the South Indian Railway were recruited from among junior signallers who possess no diploma in wireless courses?

(f) What is the grade of wireless operators—do they come under signallers or form a separate cadre?

(g) Is it a fact that in the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway, the signallers were given training in sending and receiving messages by wireless and termed as wireless signallers and are being paid only the ordinary signallers grade?

(h) Are the South Indian Railway authorities planning to give wireless training to the existing signallers as done by the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The wireless system on the S. I. Railway is used as an auxiliary circuit to Land Line Telegraphs. Urgent routine messages are transmitted in plain language and secret messages in cipher.

(b) Out of the total measages on the S. I. Railway, 14 per cent. are sent on wireless and the remainder on Land lines, but 30 per cent. of the messages originating at the 10 wireless transmitting stations are handled by wireless.

(c) Messages through wireless are sent to both home and foreign railway stations.

(d) There are 34 wireless operators and the annual recurring expenditure is Rs. 97,000.

(e) During the war, due to dearth of certified wireless operators, signallers were appointed as wireless operators.

(f) Wireless operators have a separate cadre in the grade of Rs. 80—5—120-Eb—8—200—10/2—220.

(g) During the war selected signallers were trained in receiving and despatching wireless messages and were paid 10 per cent. allowance for the additional qualification. Signallers now recruited are required to undergo training in wireless telegraphy as a part of the curriculum but are not given any extra allowance, as the grade of pay now applicable to signallers, under the prescribed scale of pay, is considerably higher than before.

(h) Selected Sigoallers from among those already in service having good speed are trained as wireless operators.

EXPENDITURE ON DEPUTATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND TRADE PURPOSES

65. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of Officers and other personnel sent on deputation to foreign countries during the year 1948 for international conferences and trade purposes?

(b) What was the amount of expenditure incurred on each deputation?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given by me on the 21st February 1949 to Starred Question No. 527 by Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava.

IRON AND COAL MINES OF TALCHER (ORISSA)

66. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state for how long the coal mines of Talcher (Orissa) Coal Field have been worked?

(b) What has been the total output of coal from these mines so far?

(c) What is the estimated production in the future?

(d) By what time will the coal mines of Talcher be exhausted?

(e) Are there iron deposits also in Talcher and if so, how much?

(f) When will the iron mines of Talcher be worked?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) (*i*) M. S. M. Talcher Colliery 18 years and 6 months, (*ii*) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 16 years and 10 months, (*iii*) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 25 years and 2 months.

(b) (*i*) M. S. M. Railway Talcher Colliery 2,932,600 tons, (*ii*) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 1,545,074 tons, (*iii*) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 1,941,092 tons.

Total 6,418,766 tons.

(c) (*i*) M.S.M. Railway Talcher Colliery 1,626,700 tons, (*ii*) B.N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 8,440,000 tons, (*iii*) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 50,000,000 tons

Total 60,066,700 tons.

(d) (*i*) M.S.M. Railway Talcher Colliery about 80 years, (*ii*) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery about 70 years, (*iii*) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher about 35 years.

(e) The iron ore deposits occur as concretions weathered out of the Damuda Iron Stones or as Pisolitic Nodules. The occurrences are not extensive and on account of their variable nature no estimates of ore reserves have been made.

(f) Extensive deposits of rich Iron Ore occur in several parts of the Indian Dominion. Exploitation of Iron Ores of Talcher, on a large scale is, therefore, unlikely.

INDIAN SILK YARN USED FOR MAKING PARACHUTES

67. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of Indian Silk yarn utilised by ordnance and other factories for making parachutes during the world war II?

(b) What were the rates of purchase of these parachutes?

(c) What was the total value of the Indian Silk yarn so used?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No silk yarn (apart from sewing thread) was used by the Ordnance Factories. Silk fabrics, cordage, tapes and sewing threads were purchased and used.

(b) No parachutes were purchased from trade. Parachutes were fabricated by the Ordnance Factories.

(c) Does not arise. The value of silk fabrics etc., actually used for the manufacture of parachutes was about Rs. 2 crores and ten lakhs.

TRANSFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†

G. P. FUND ACCOUNTS OF REFUGEE OFFICIALS

*795. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that refugee retired officials who have opted out for India do not get interest in respect of their General Provident Fund balances and interest thereon up to the date of disbursement?

(b) Do their deposits carry interest up to the date of disbursement and if not, why not?

(c) Are Government aware that refugees from West Pakistan, who were in the service of local bodies, are not paid their provident fund amounts despite several requests and reminders sent by refugees to the local authorities and the Government of Pakistan?

(d) Do Government intend to take up this matter with the Government of Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). The question has been under active consideration, and Government's orders are expected to be issued very shortly.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan, and it has been agreed that each Dominion will do its best to ensure speedy payment of dues by the local bodies concerned. A Press Note on this subject was issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation on the 29th January, 1949.

ADULT EDUCATION IN DELHI

*796. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether adult education for persons in the age group of 12 to 45 has been introduced in Delhi Province and if so, how many adults take advantage of it?

(b) Is the scheme open both to the rural and urban areas of Delhi Province?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Municipal Committee of Delhi has started 60 centres in Delhi City. About 800 persons have registered themselves at these centres. In addition there are a number of casual students. A comprehensive scheme of Social Education has been sanctioned for rural areas as well. Three Educational *Melas* have been held and 32 District Board teachers have been specially trained for opening centres in rural areas.

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† The meeting of the Assembly fixed for 2nd March, 1949, having been cancelled, the answers to starred questions for that day were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—*Ed. of D.*

REQUISITIONING OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES IN CANTONMENTS

*797. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of notices for resumption or requisition of immovable properties issued by the Military Estate Officers in various Cantonments in India durmg 1948?

(b) Were the properties so proposed to be requisitioned needed in all cases for military purposes? If so, what are they and if not, for what other purpose were they so requisitioned?

(c) Does the Estate Officer obtain the permission of Government before such notices are issued?

(d) Are such notices of requisition published in the *Gazette of India*?

(e) Is any compensationawarded for such requisition and what is the authority which decides the amount of compensation?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). No immovable property was requisitioned in any of the Cantonments in India during 1948. Notices were however issued in ten cases for resumption of Government land held on tenure in Cantonments. In one case the notice was issued because the land was required for military purposes, while in the other cases thie was necessitated by one or other of the following reasons: (i) breach of tenure; (ii) neglect of buildings which were falling into ruin; (iii) occupant not traceable; or (iv) surrender of property by occupant. I would point out here that one of the conditions on which the grant of these lands was made was that Government would have the power of resumption at any time on giving one month's notice and paying the value of such buildings as may have been authorised to be erected.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Rules do not require that such notices should be published in the official gazette.

(e) Yes, compensation is paid and the amount is decided by Government.

MERGER OF BHOPAL

*798. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the recent agitation started by the people in Bhopal for merger in the provinces?

(b) Are there some negotiations going on between the Government of India and Bhopal Government in this respect?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

ORDNANCE FACTORY AT KHAMARIA, JUBBULPORE

*799. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to his promise made during the last August-September session of the Assembly that the Ordnance Factory at Khamaria (Jubbulpore) would shortly begin to work and state when this factory will begin to work in full swing?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The factory will, it is hoped, be in full swing by about the end of 1949. Progress has not been as rapid as was anticipated owing largely to difficulties in securing the services of an adequate number of technical manpower. To some extent also, progress has been held up owing to a desire to undertake production of new lines of which import had been difficult.

CESS ON INDUSTRY FOR HIGHER SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

*800. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to levy a cess on industry for promoting higher scientific education and research?

(b) What steps are being taken for co-ordination between industries and research institutions for higher scientific industrial research?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) No proposal for the levy of a cess on industry for purposes of promotion of higher scientific education and research is at present under consideration of Government.

(b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has set up an Industrial Liaison Committee for bringing about the necessary co-ordination between industry and research institutions in the country.

THROWING A MAGISTRATE OUT OF RUNNING TRAIN BY MILITARY OFFICERS

*801. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a magistrate of Agra was thrown out of a running train by two military officers between New Delhi and Tughlakabad Railway stations on or about the 24th December, 1948; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken against them so far?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) It is alleged that a magistrate was thrown out of a moving train at Tughlakabad Railway station by two service officers.

(b) The case is under police investigation.

NEXT DECENNIAL CENSUS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

*802. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what preliminary steps have so far been taken for the next decennial census;

(b) when the census is likely to be completed and the final report published;

(c) whether the next general elections, Central as well as provincial, will in any way be dependent upon the returns of the next census; and if so, to what extent?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Arrangements have been made for housenumbering and the printing of enumeration slips.

(b) Enumeration will be complete by March 1951 and the AllIndia Tables will be published possibly by the end of 1951.

(c) According to the present plans, the general elections are proposed to be held earlier than the Census.

EMPLOYMENT PENSION OR GRATUITY TO I. N. A. MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

*803. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be eased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sanctioned by way of pension or gratuity to the families of those officers and men of Netaji's Indian National Army who were killed in action or to those who were disabled while on active service;

(b) the number of officers and men of the Indian National Army who have been absorbed in Government employ, at the Centre and in the Provinces;

(c) the number of officers or men who are still unemployed; and

(d) the manner in which the amount sanctioned by Government for lump sum grants to disabled personnel of the Indian National Army and to dependants of those killed in action has been disbursed?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (d). I would invite the honourable member's attention to the press communique to which I referred in my answer to Starred Question No. 261 asked on the 9th February 1949. A committee set up in the Ministry of Defence has scrutinised all claims and have made recommendations with regard to the amount to be sanctioned in each case, having due regard to the rank of the claimant prior to joining the I.N.A., length of service, cause of death/disablement and its severity and the number of dependants. It is expected that a sum of about rupees three lakhs will shortly be distributed as a result of these recommendations.

(b) and (c). It is regretted that this information is not available, as separate statistics in this regard are not maintained.

INTERVIEWS BY F. P. S. C.

***804. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many members there are in the Federal Public Service Commission?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the feasibility of taking the advice of experts at the time of interview of candidates?

(c) Is it a fact that representatives of the departments concerned are also to be present when a candidate is interviewed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Eight, including the Chairman, out of whom four are Additional Members who hold office in a temporary capacity.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

PURCHASE OF JET PROPELLED AEROPLANES FROM U. K. FOR USE OF R. I. A. F.

***805. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many jet propelled planes were bought by the Government of India for the use of the Royal Indian Air Force from the United Kingdom?

(b) At what cost were they purchased?

(c) Was the amount paid out of the sterling balances?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Three jet-propelled aircraft have been purchased from the U. K. for the R.I.A.F.

(b) The cost of each aircraft is approximately Rs. 3.58 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

BANKS DE-SCHEDULED AND POLICY *re* PRIVATE BANKS

***806. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many banks have been de-scheduled after the introduction of the Reserve Bank Nationalisation Bill and on what grounds?

(b) What is the policy pursued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India in helping private banks?

(c) Have Government any intention to discourage banks with small capitals and working funds?

(d) How many banks have been warned with any punitive action for alleged irregularities?

(e) What are those irregularities?

(f) Do Government intend to establish them on a better basis after regularization or otherwise?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) None.

(b) Presumably the honourable member refers to joint stock banks. I would invite his attention to sections 17 and 18 of the Reserve Bank of India Act which lay down the manner in which banks may be assisted by the Reserve Bank of India. Assistance under section 17 is confined to scheduled banks against prescribed securities. Section 18 covers assistance to other banks as well and accommodation under this section is available when in the Reserve Bank's view an emergency has arisen. The general policy is to assist sound units in the banking system to enable them to tide over any crisis beyond their control. The Reserve Bank also offers advice and guidance to scheduled as well as non-scheduled banks by issue of circulars from time to time on important aspects concerning bank management.

(c) No; the attention of the honourable member is invited to Section 11 of the Banking Companies Bill recently passed by this House.

(d) Presumably the honourable member requires information subsequent to the 2nd September 1948, the date on which the Reserve Bank Nationalisation Bill was introduced. If so, the number is five.

(e) The irregularities are of the following nature:

Indiscriminate branch expansion, advances against unmarketable shares, heavy advances to directors and the concerns in which they are interested, speculative transactions on Stock Exchanges, etc.

(f) The intention of warning and bringing irregularities to the notice of the banks is that they should rectify the defects and work on sound lines. It is not possible for the Government or the Reserve Bank to undertake actual reconstruction of banks.

HOME GUARDS AND *Pratiya Raksha Dal* IN AJMER MERWARA

*807. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the schemes prepared by the Provincial Government for the organisation of Home-Guards and *Pratiya Raksha Dal* in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara are being held up for want of provision for expenditure on such schemes in the current budget?

(b) If so, do Government propose to make due provision for this in the budget for 1949-50 and issue necessary instructions to the Chief Commissioner to implement the schemes?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). A beginning was made with the scheme for Home Guards in Ajmer-Merwara but it has since been abandoned due to inadequate response from the right type of persons and its being too expensive for the purpose it was meant to serve. A scheme for starting a *Pratiya Raksha Dal* has now been prepared and recently approved by the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The question of according the necessary financial sanction is under consideration.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS BRANCH IN AJMER MERWARA

*808. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any branch of the National Cadet Corps has been started in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) If so, what progress has so far been made in the direction, and if not, by which date is such a branch intended to be started in that Province?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Two Junior Troops, totalling 6 officers and 180 Cadets have been raised and training has started. Ajmer-Merwara was allotted a strength of 10 officers and 300 cadets of the Junior Division which works out to three Junior Troops and one sub-unit. The Ajmer-Merwara Administration sent 8 officers for training in the summer vacation of 1948 and only 6 of them qualified. They intend to send the remaining four officers this summer together with the officers required for the additional units which are to be raised by them this year, namely, 1 Infantry Company of the Senior Division, totalling 5 officers and 154 cadets, and 5 officers and 150 cadets in the Junior Division.

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARD IN AJMER-MERWARA

*809. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the financial position of all the Municipalities of Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri and that of the District Board in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is very precarious?

(b) If so, how do Government intend to assist them in improving the same?

(c) Have the Government of India received any representation from the Municipalities of Ajmer and Beawar for financial aid to cope with the increased burden caused by the rise in the pay and dearness allowances of the Municipal Staff granted according to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission?

(d) If so, when were these representations received and what action, if any, has been taken upon them so far?

(e) Have Government received any application from the Municipality of Beawar duly recommended by the Chief Commissioner, for sanction to raise a public loan?

(f) If so, when was the said application received and what action has been taken thereon?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) The question of financial assistance to local bodies in Ajmer-Merwara is under consideration of Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) Representations from the Municipal Committees of Ajmer and Beawar were received in October, 1946 and March, 1947 respectively. They are under the consideration of Government.

(e) Yes.

(f) The application was received in October, 1948. Orders are expected to be issued shortly.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD STUFFS

*810. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government have already taken to prevent adulteration of ghee, milk and other food stuffs?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would refer the honourable member to the answer given in this House to Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala's starred question No. 69 on the 10th August, 1948.

RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO BRITISH AND INDIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS

*811. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the recruitment of Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) to both British and Indian Military Hospitals was made in India,

and that Anglo-Indian Candidates were attached to the British Hospitals and Indians to the Indian Hospitals?

(b) Were the minimum qualifications prescribed for Anglo-Indian candidates lower than those prescribed for Indian candidates, and were the rank and pay of the former higher than those of the latter?

(c) If so, do Government propose to state the respective qualifications, ranks and rates of pay prescribed for Anglo-Indian and Indian candidates?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The I.M.D. consisted of two cadres, the British and the Indian. Only Europeans, domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians were appointed to the British cadre. The qualifications required for that cadre were higher than those prescribed for the Indian cadre. Higher rank and better scales of pay were admissible to members of the British cadre. I lay on the table of the House a statement giving particulars of the qualifications required of, and the rank and pay admissible to, members of the two cadres.

STATEMENT

Qualifications, ranks and pay of officers of the I. M. D. (British Cadre) and I. M. D. (Indian Cadre).

	Qualifications.	Rank.	Pay
Assistant Surgeons (British Cadre).	Recruits for the I. M. D. (British Cadre) were first selected for training as military medical students. They were required to have passed the Intermediate examination in Science of a recognised Indian University or any other examination equivalent thereto and after selection they were required to undergo the prescribed course of study in preparation for the M.B.B.S. Degree of the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. During this period of training, they received a stipend of Rs. 60/ per mensem. They were required to complete the same course as for the graduates in the Medical College, at the termination of which they were examined by a Special Board. Subsequent to 193738 they were required to appear for the M.B.B.S. Degree examination of the respective University. Those who were successful in the above examination were appointed to the I. M. D. as IV Class Assistant Surgeons (SubConductor).	4th Class 3rd Class 2nd Class 1st Class Lieut. Capt. Major	Rs. 200—Rs. 250. Rs. 300— Rs. 330. Rs. 380— Rs. 400 Rs. 450—Rs. 500. Rs. 600—Rs. 650. Rs. 760. Rs. 850—Rs. 1000.
Assistant Surgeons (Indian Cadre).	Recruitment to the Indian Cadre I. M. D. was made from among applicants who possessed qualifications of L. S. M. F. (Licentiate of State Medical Faculty) or L. M. P. (Licentiate Medical Practitioner) or equivalent thereto and were directly appointed as Warrant Officers.	W. O. Class II Jemadar. Jemadar Subedar Subedar Major Sub. Major & Honorary Lieut. Sub-Major & Hon. Capt.	Rs. 70 Rs. 75—Rs. 145 Rs. 150—Rs. 175. Rs. 200 *plus* personal allowance Rs. 50. Rs. 400. Rs. 500.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF INDIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF I.A.M.C.

*312. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the British and Indian branches of the Army Medical Service have now been amalgamated into a fresh organisation known as the I.A.M.C. (Indian Army Medical Corps)?

(b) Is it further a fact that in the process of amalgamating the I.M.D. cadre of both the British and the Indian hospitals, ten years service of the Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeon has been balanced against 15 years' service of the Indian Assistant Surgeon?

(c) Is it also a fact that all such Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) as had received during the war the King's Commission, now known as "Indian Commission", were under orders to be reverted to their original ranks of the Viceroy's Commission?

(d) Is it a fact that Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) enjoying similar privileges during the war have either been allowed to retain their King's Commissions, now known as Indian Commissions, or have been awarded departmental commissions?

(e) Why was similar treatment not given to Indians?

(f) Is it a fact that the King's Commission now known as Indian Commission while open to all other members of the I.A.M.C. including clerks, store keepers, and Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) is closed to Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.)?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes; I.M.D. (British Cadre and Indian Cadre), as also I.M.S., have been amalgamated into I.A.M.C.

(b) No. On the amalgamation of the British and the Indian Cadres of the I.M.D. into Special Medical Section (Combined Cadre), the service of the Indian Cadre was not balanced against the service of the British Cadre. What happened was that the pay of an Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Cadre was, irrespective of the length of service, fixed in the pay scales of the British Cadre on the stage next above his existing rates, so that an Indian Assistant Surgeon got more pay than what he was actually getting before the fixation. In the process of this fixation of pay, an Assistant Surgeon on the Indian Cadre with 15 years' service on receipt of Rs. 250 in his cadre was brought on to a pay of Rs. 300, which an Assistant Surgeon of the British Cadre was in receipt of in his tenth year of service.

(c) to (e). Assistant Surgeons of both the British and Indian cadres of the I.M.D. were granted Emergency Commissions during the last war. Indian cadre personnel were granted Indian Commissions, while British Cadre personnel were granted King's Commissions. This was subject to the condition that, when released from commissioned service in accordance with the terms of their recruitment and general demobilisation plan, they will revert to their former cadres, Indian or British, as the case may be. This means that neither Indian Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Cadre nor Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons of the British Cadre will continue in the commissioned ranks of the I.A.M.C. Unlike the Indian Cadre personnel, however, those belonging to the British Cadre were always entitled in the past to a number of departmental commissions within the I.M.D. on special rates of pay. These commissions must continue to be admissible to the British Cadre personnel as long as they exist. Indian Cadre personnel were and still are entitled to the grant of the honorary Commissions. The rates of pay for personnel of the Indian Cadre for such commissions are higher than those for personnel who are not granted such commissions.

(f) Clerks, Storekeepers, etc. are being considered for the grant of non-technical commissions in the I.A.M.C. which are not intended for Assistant Surgeons of the I.M.D. whether Indians or Anglo-Indians.

CHECK ON ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

*813. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to Provincial Governments to take effective steps to prevent communal organisations from engaging in activities other than religious, social and cultural?

(b) If so, what were the specific instructions and have all Governments carried out these instructions?

(c) Have Government taken similar steps with regard to Centrally Administered Areas and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). I would invite the honourable member's attention to the reply given by me to starred questions Nos. 787, 802, 816 and 857 on the 3rd September, 1948.

TEMPORARY AND SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN ARMY

*814. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed in recruiting Officers for Temporary and Short Service Commissions; and

(b) the total number of such Commissions proposed to be given?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) This information is contained in a booklet entitled "The Three Pillars of State" which was published recently and of which I lay a copy on the table of the House. I would also refer the honourable member to another recent publication entitled "The Armed Forces Academy", which deals with entry into the permanent cadre of commissioned ranks in the three Services. A copy of this publication is also placed on the table of the House.

(b) As things stand at present, it is not proposed to grant any more temporary commissions in the Army. It is, however, expected that about 450 Short Service Commission will be granted. As regards the R.I.N. and the R.I.A.F., in which Services no temporary commissions are, granted, the number of officers expected to be recruited to Short Service Commissions is approximately 200 and 320 respectively.

INDIAN FORCES IN KASHMIR

*815. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the strength of the Indian Army and Air Force stationed in Kashmir at present, and the expenses incurred daily for their maintenance?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information at present.

STIPENDS TO INDIAN STUDENTS BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*816. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number and the amount of stipends granted to Indian Students by foreign countries?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: A statement showing the number and amount of stipends granted to Indian students by foreign countries is placed on the table of the House.

† Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—*Ed. of D.*

STATEMENT

Nature and the amount of stipends of Indian students by Foreign countries

Name of Scholarship	Amount of Stipend Granted
(1) *United States of America.*—(a) One scholarship offered by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, for the year 1948-49. It may be extended to the maximum period of four years.	The selected student is exempted from tuition fees the value of which is $425 a year.
(b) State College of Washington.	This is an exchange scholarship to one or more Indian students. The selected candidate is exempted from tuition and sundry fees only.
(c) Watumal Foundation scholarships and Fellowships etc.	
(i) 84 Indian students awarded Fellowships since 1945, ten (10) of whom have returned to India after completing their courses of studies.	The exact amount of the scholarship is not known.
(ii) Special grants to 54 Private Indian students in the U.S.A. of whom 22 students have returned to India.	The exact amounts of the special grants are not known.
(iii) Research and Regular scholarships to 15 students for study in Indian Universities.	The scholarship varies from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,600/- per year.
(iv) Facilities secured for practical training of 8 Indian students in 3 American Industries. One trainee has since returned back to India.	Amounts of the stipends are not known.
(2) *Australia.*—Four fellowships, tenable in Australia, have been offered by the Australian Government to Indian students.	The Government of Australia will bear the expenses as under :—
The fellowships are of three types.	
(a) One Senior Fellowship (for a period of six to twelve months).	The Senior Feelow will be paid a living allowance of 11£. (Aust.) per week and additional funds to meet the cost of necessary traveling within Australia, tuition books and instruments.
(b) Two Junior Fellowships (for a period of six months to 1 year.)	The Junior Fellows will be paid a living allowance of 7£ (Aust., per week and cost of essential tuitions, books and travel within Australia. Passages to and from Australia in cases of both Fellow will also be paid by the Government of Australia.
(c) One Fellowship for graduate studies for two to four years.	3-15 sh. per week as living allowance and other allowances as above.
(3) *France.*—The French Government have awarded a number of scholarships to Indian students since 1945 as under :	There are two kinds of stipends which are subject to adjustment if the cost of living increases. The amounts are 11,000 Francs and 15,000 Francs depending on the qualifications of the candidates. The tuition fees and medical aid are free.
1945-46. 3	
1946-47 4	
1947-48. 9	
1948-49. 11	Second class passage from France to India is always paid for but a part or whole of the expenses of outward journey are paid according to the financial conditions of the student.

NOTE.—These scholarships have so far been awarded direct by the French Government. They have, however, decided that from 1949-50 onwards the awards would be made in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

Name of Scholarship	Amount of Stipend Granted
(4) *Netherlands Government.*—The Netherlands Government have offered through UNESCO a Fellowship to a National of India for study in a Dutch University for about 8 to 9 months.	Total value of the proposed Fellowship is 1800 Florins.
(5) *China.*—10 scholarships are proposed to be offered by the Chinese Govt. to Indian students for advanced Chinese studies in Calcutta University and Santiniketan.	Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 5,000 per annum.
(6) *United Kingdom.*—(a) One Science Research Scholarship offered by the Exhibition of 1851, London. One Scholarship every year.	£350 per annum for two years.
(b) Rhodes Scholarships offered by the Rhodes Trust, Oxford, tenable at the Oxford University. One Scholarship every year.	The value of the scholarship at present is £ 400 a year and is supplemented by a special allowance of £ 100 a year. (This is subject to periodical review by the Trustees in the light of economic conditions and may be reduced or discontinued).
(7) *United Nations Organisation.*—Under their Fellowship programme for 1949, the United Nations Organisation propose to award about 12 Fellowships to Indian Social workers for observation in foreign countries in various fields of social Welfare.	Following terms have been offered by U.N.O. (1) An adequate monthly living allowance. (2) Expenses of Travel within the country of observation upto a specified limit. (3) A specified amount for books.
(8) *U.N..S.C.O.*—Two Fellowships offered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, for studies in the field of Mathematical Computing machines in the U.K. and U.S.A.	Each of these is for one year and covers all expenses including travel.

Re-organisation of Office of Director-General of Health Services

*817. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the Director-General of Health Services is going to be re-organised; and

(b) on what basis recruitment to the various offices of the Directorate is being made?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The question of the reorganisation of the Directorate General of Health Services has been held up pending a decision on the findings of the Economy Committee.

(b) Recruitment to posts in the Directorate General of Health Services is ordinarily made from the ranks of officers in Government service, or when necessary through the Federal Public Service Commission.

Naval School at Cochin

*818. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of students in the Naval School at Cochin during the years 1937-38 and 1948-49?

(b) What is the annual expenditure incurred on this School?

(c) What is the annual income from fees?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) There was no Naval School at Cochin during 1937-38. The first Naval Training School was established in Cochin in 1946. The number of trainees in 1948-49 is 464.

(b) The annual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 14 lakhs.

(c) There is no income from fees.

SUPPLY OF WHISKY TO INDIAN ARMY

*819. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how much of the whisky purchased for the Indian Army in England is consumed by the non-Indian element of the Indian Army?

(b) Cannot their requirements be met by local purchases?

(c) Is this whisky distributed freely or at a low price compared with the control retail price in India?

(d) Is this whisky also supplied to ordinary soldiers and non-Commissioned officers of the Indian Army?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No statistics are available to show the quantity of whisky consumed by the non-Indian element of the Indian Army.

(b) This may be possible but Government see no advantage in this, since the only effect will be that, instead of Government, private importers will import the same quantity.

(c) No. Whisky is not supplied free nor at a low price. It is strictly rationed and sold at a price which includes such items as customs and excise duties and railway freight.

(d) No.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM KASHMIR

*820. **Dr. Raghu Vira:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware that refugees from Jammu and Kashmir are unwilling to go back to the State in connection with the plebiscite until and unless special arrangements for their rehabilitation are made, and the whole area of the State is put under the administrative control of the Kashmir Government?

(b) Do Government propose to see that proper arrangements for their rehabilitation are made?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). The question of the rehabilitation of refugees from Jammu and Kashmir in connection with the plebiscite is under consideration.

APPOINTMENT OF CH. FAIZ ULLAHA KHAN AS REHABILITATION SECRETARY IN KASHMIR

*821. **Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have appointed Ch. Faiz Ullaha Khan, who was imprisoned for siding with the raiders as Rehabilitation Secretary and this has caused great anxiety to the non-Muslim refugees?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: An enquiry is being made and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF RAZAKAR ATROCITIES IN HYDERABAD

*822. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the victims of the Razakar atrocities in the State of Hyderabad and adjoining territories of the Indian Union have been compensated from the State funds?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: A suitable Monetary assistance is being given in deserving cases to State subjects who have suffered. The Hyderabad Government is also rehabilitating such people. In regard to persons in the adjoining territories of the Indian Union, I would invite the honourable member's attention to my reply to starred question No. 143 by Shri S. Nagappa on the 4th February 1949.

PUBLICATIONS PROSCRIBED IN DELHI

*823. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many publications were altogether banned and proscribed in Delhi during the year 1948;

(b) the nature of the publications banned and proscribed;

(c) whether the following Hindi books were proscribed and the stock thereof forfeited:

(i) *Swadhin-Bharat-Ki-pramukh samasyaen*; and

(ii) *Pathick*; and

(d) if so, the reason or reasons for which the above books were proscribed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number and the nature of the publications banned and proscribed in Delhi during 1948.

(c) and (d). Yes. The books contained matter of the nature described in clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

STATEMENT

List of books etc. proscribed during the year 1948

Sl. No.	Name of Book	Language	Name of Author	Published by	Place & Year of Publication	Press where Printed	No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed	Brief Grounds for Proscription
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	Punjabi Dukhre (Punjab sufferings) alias Punjab Biti (Punjab Happenings) Part I & II.	Pamphlets in Urdu.	B. Balwant Sharma Raza	Column 4	Delhi 1947	Kamali-Hind Press, Kucha Mir Ashiq Bldg. Haji Ahsan, Delhi.	F.8(4)/48-Home, dated 5-1-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of SubSection (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
(2)	"What does a Muslim of Delhi demand from Mahatma Gandhi & the Ministry of the Indian Union."	Poster in Urdu.			Do.	Faruqi Press, 809, Lal Kuan, Delhi.	F. 8.(1)/48-Home, dt. 9-1-48.	Ditto.
(3)	"Angrazon ki Kartoot aur Pakistani Zulm & Magharbi Punjab Di Khuni Dastan"	Pamphlet in Urdu.	B. Kasturi Lal Bhegat.		Do.	Kamal Ptg. Press, Nai Sarak, Delhi.	F. 8 (9)/48-Home, dated 5.2-48.	Ditto.
(4)	Delhi ki Halab ul Yani Hindu Muslim Larai.	Pamphlet in Hindi.	Bharat Bhushan "Kavi Rutna" Master Nyader Singh, Bechain.	Bechain Pustakalya, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi	Do.	Yadav Ptg. Press, House No. 1300, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi	F.8(64)/47-Home, dt., 10-2-48.	Ditto.
(5)	Jammu aur Kashmir ka Maidan-e Jehad (Jammu & Kashmir Crusade).	Map in Urdu		Punjab Repairing House, Inside Lahori Gate, Lahore.	Lahore 1947	Civil & Military Press, Lahore.	F.8(22)/48-Press, dt. 19-2-48.	Ditto.

Sl. No.	Name of Book	Language	Name of Author	Published by	Place & Year of Publication	Press where Printed	No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed	Brief Grounds for Proscription
(6)	Khakser ke Ansu .	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Late Mohd. Ikram Khan.	Azad Hindustan Kitab Ghar, Kashmere Bazar Lahore.	Lahore 1947	Co-operative Capital Printing Press, Lahore	F.8.(21)/48-Press dt. 19-2-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
(7)	Pictorial representation depicting the scene of assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30.1.48	Hindi		Kanhya Lal Lachhoo Mal, 741, Chandni Chowk Delhi.	Delhi 1948	"	F.8(20)/48-Press, dated 19-2-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(8)	Mahatma Gandhi .	Urdu & English Pamphlets.	Shriman Kali Charan Kishore, Member Socialist Party.		Karachi 1948.	Sham Press, Karachi.	F. 8(23)/48 Press dt. 13-3-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (d) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(9)	Beginning with the words "Public Jawab De" (Public to answer) and ending with the words "Bande Matram Tumarah Satbi" (Bande Matram, Your co-comrade.)	Poster in Hindi	Anonymous				F. 24(48)/Press dt. 19-3-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(10)	Dilli ki Larai .	Pamphlet in Urdu.	R.L. Gupta	Rattan & Co., Book Sellers Dariba Kalan, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Kamal Ptg. Delhi.	F. 8(49)/48 Press dt. 29.3.48.	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(11)	Dilliki Larai . .	Pamphlet in Hindi.	R.L. Gupta	Rattan & Co., Bookasellers, Dariba Kalan Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Excellaior Ptg. Works, Katra Afim, Egerton Road, Delhi.	F.8(58)/48-Press dated 29-3-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of SubSection 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(12)	Beginning with the words "U.N.O." Lost" and ending with the words "Is it democracy."	Poster in English.	Narindra				F. 8(52)/48-Press, dt. 15-4-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) of Sub-Section I of Section 4 of the Act.
(13)	Beginning with the words "Firqa Parasti ka Pardá Fash Ho Gia" and ending with the words "Bande Matram".	Poster in Hindi.		National Democratic Party			F.8(51)/Press, dt. 15-4-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(14)	"Calcutta ka Balwa"	Pamphlet in Hindi.	R. L. Gupta	Rattan & Co., Book Sellers, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.	Delhi 1946	Shri Bhanu Ptg. Works Dharampura, Delhi.	F.8(56)/48-Press dt. 17-4-48.	Ditto.
(15)	"Deeh ki Awaz" .	Do.	Ch. Ram Sarup Azad.	Lakshmi Pustakalaya Nai Sarak, Delhi.	Delhi 1947	Do. .	Press(53)4/8, dt. 17-4-48.	Ditto.
(16)	Asli Gurgaon ki Alha Part II.	Do.	Nayader Singh Bechain.	Bechain Pustakalya, Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi.	Do.	Do.	Press(55)/48, dt. 17-4-48	Ditto.
(17)	Asli Gurgaon Ki Alha Part III.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Press(54)/48 dt. 17-4-48.	Ditto
(18)	Meo Qaum ka Taaruf	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Mohd. Alias Nadvi General Sec. Anjuman Mahajrin Mewat, Pakistan, Lahore.		Lahore 1948	Cooperative Capital Press, Lahore.	F. (57-A)/48-Press dt. 20-4-48.	Ditto

Sl. No.	Name of book	Language	Name of Author	Published by	Place & Year of Publication	Press where Printed	No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed	Brief Grounds for proscription
(19)	A Tale of Blunders	Book in English.	Mr. Indra Prakash.	Hindi Mission Pustak Bhandar, B/i Odeon Bldg., New Delhi.	Delhi 1947	Dharam Rajya Press, Mangal Bldg., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.	F.8(57)/48-Press dt. 26-4-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) & (h) of sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(20)	82 Days in Pakistan	Book in Urdu	Shri J. N. Nayar	Khyber Publishing House. Pan Mandi, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Faruqi Press, Delhi.	F.8(58)/48-Press dt. 27-4-48.	Ditto (Clause b)
(21)	Congress Khatre Main (Congress in danger).	Book in Urdu	M. Abdul Ghani Dar, Member All India Congress Committee, Delhi.	Goshai Adab, Urdu Manzil, Delhi	Delhi 1948	Bombay Job, Press, Delhi.	F.8 (60)/48-dt. 25-5-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(22)	Facts speak	Book in English.	Guru Datt	Rajhans Parkashan for Bharti Sahitya Sadan 23/90, Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.	Delhi 1947	Rajhans Press, Saddar Bazar, Delhi.	F.8(59)/48-Press dt. 25-5-48.	Ditto
(23)	Wartman Shasan ki Fasist Pravertian	Book in Hindi.	Shri Vidya Sagar Vidyalankar.	Pustok Sagar, 7, Kohlapur House, Subzi-Mandi, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Arjun Press, Naya Bazar, Delhi.	F.8(65)/48, Press dt. 5-6-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) &(h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(24)	Khooni Faisla	Book in Urdu	M. Mushtaq Ahmad Qureshi	Rahat Publications Mohd. Nagar, Lahore.	Lahore 1948	Amrit Electric Press, Lahore.	F.8(66)/48-Press dt. 22.6.48	Ditto

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(25)	Kashmir	Book in Urdu	M. Charagh Hassan Hasrat	M. Mohd. Nazir, Humayun, Qaumi Kutab Khana, Lahore.	Lahore 1948	Ittihad Press, Lahore.	No. F8(67)/48-Press, dt. 22-6-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) & (b) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(26)	Towards Azad Kashmir.	Book in English.	Mohd. Hafiz Ullah.	Bazmi-Froghi-Adab, Lahore	Do.	Imperial Ptg. Works, 61, Rly. Road, Lahore.	F.8(68)/48-Press dt. 22-6-48.	Ditto.
(27)	The Crucifixion and after	Book in English.		L.N. Vashist	Delhi 1948	Mahaluxmi Press, Delhi.	F.8(69)/48-Press dt. 22-6-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
(28)	A plea to pause and ponder beginning with the words "The Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh has been" and ending with the words "To lift it without any further delay."	Document in English					F.8(74)/48-Press dt. 17-8-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clauses (a), (b) & (h) of sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(29)	Jalwai Pakistan Part I & II.	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Soofi Syed Ashfaq Ali Shah Morada-badi.	Baboo Khan, Book Sellers, Karachi.	Karachi 1948.	Asar-i-Jadid Press, Karachi.	F.8(73)/48-Press dt. 17-8-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clauses (a) & (h) of Sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.

Sl. No.	Name of Book	Language	Name of Author	Published by	Place & Year of Publication	Press where Printed	No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed	Brief Grounds for Proscription
(30)	Hindi Teri Dasha	Hindi Book	Pt. Satya Kam	Dehati Pustak Bhandar Chauri Bazar, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Ala Ptg. Press. Delhi.	F.8(124)/48-Press.lt. 16-9-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Section 4 of the Act.
(31)	Swadhin Bharat ki Parmukh Samasyan.	Do.	Shri Ram Partap Oondal.	M/s. Vidya Mandir Ltd., New Delhi.	Do.	Oondal's Press, Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.	F8(126)/48-Press, dt. 22-10-48	Ditto.
(32)	"Calcutta ka Balwa"	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Shri R. L. Gupta.	M/s Rattan & Co., Dariba Kalan, Delhi.	Delhi 1947	Kamal Ptg. Press, Delhi.	F.8(56A)/48-Press dt. 3-11-48.	Ditto.
(33)	Pathick	Hindi Book	Shri Guru Datt	M/s. Vidya Mandir Ltd., New Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Gondal's Press Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.	F.8(129)/48-Press, dt. 7-12-18	Ditto
(34)	"Swadhinta ka kalp Varkah" Pt. VII.	Hindi Book	Shri Shyam Ji Prasher M.A.	Rashtra Nirman Granth Mala, Karol Bagh, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	1. Bharat Mudranalaya 2. Krishna Ptg. Works Charkhawalan, Delhi.	F.8(131)/48-Press dt. 7-12-48.	Ditto.
(35)	"Peshin Goies Hindustan men Islami Badshahat.	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Qasaid Shah Naimat Ullah Sahab Wali, Kashmiri.	M/s. Afzal Book Depot., 1253, Bhojla Pahari, Delhi.	Delhi 1946	Kamal Ptg. Press, Delhi.	F.8(132)/48-Press dt. 7-12-48.	Ditto.
(36)	Azadi ki Roshni	Pamphlet in Hindi.	Mahashe Ganpat Ram of Vill. Chhote Kulloth, P.O. Suraj garh, Distt. Jaipur.		Delhi 1948	Hari Har Press, Chauri Bazar, Delhi.	F.8(130)/48-Press dt. 13-12-48.	Ditto.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*824. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in which compulsory primary education will be introduced in 1949-50 in the Centrally Administered Areas;

(b) the budgeted cost of the same for the year 1949-50, region by region;

(c) whether it will be for both boys and girls or for boys only; and

(d) for children of what ages it will be introduced?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) to (d). The information asked for by the honourable member will be found in the statement laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Centrally Administered Areas	(a) Regions	(b) Budgeted cost	(c) Whether for boys and girls	(d) Age Group
(1) Ajmer-Merwara	Pushkar, Pisangan, Sawarbhiani, Todgarh, Srinagar, Harmaru and Jalpa.	Rs. 70,000	Boys & Girls	6 and 7
(2) Andaman & Nicobar.	SCHEME IS UNDER PREPARATION.			
(3) Coorg	North Coorg	Rs. 1 lakh.	Boys and Girls.	5 to 10.
(4) Delhi	Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced in two circles in the rural areas and nine wards of the Delhi Municipal Committee area. The third circle, in the rural area and the remaining three wards in the Delhi Municipal Committee area, will be brought under Compulsion during 1949-50.	Rs. 3,42,000 will be spent on compulsory education in Delhi rural areas. Rs. 1,12,000 for the three wards in the Delhi Municipal Committee area.	In the third Circle for boys and girls. In the Municipal area for boys only.	6 to 8 In the third Circle. 6-12 in the Municipal area.
(5) Himachal Pradesh.	THE QUESTION IS UNDER EXAMINATION.			
(6) Cutch.	THE QUESTION IS UNDER EXAMINATION.			

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PROVINCES

*825. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the nine Provinces in India compulsory primary education was in force in the year 1948-49;

(b) for which particular regions in those nine Provinces it was introduced;

(c) whether it was for both boys and girls or for boys alone; and

(d) for children of what ages was it introduced?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) In all the nine Provinces compulsory Primary Education was in force in the year 1948-49.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Places where Compulsory Primary Education was in force during 1948-49, age-group of compulsion etc.

Province	Places where compulsion introduced	Whether compulsion is among boys & girls or both	Agegroup
Assam	Compulsion is introduced in the following Sub-Division :— Barpeta, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Golaghat, Mangaldai, Silchar, Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, North Lakhimpur, Dhubri, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Tezpur and Goalpara.	Boys and girls	6-11
Bihar	Patna City & Administration Committee, Gaya, Arrah, Chapra, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Deoria, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Purulia, Chaibasa, Ranchi, Jampore Union Board area of Gaya (rural area). Compulsion notified in 36 villages of Champaran District.	Boys.	6-10
Bombay	All Distt. Local Boards with a population of 1,000 and over, Municipalities of Bombay City, Bandra, Poona, Surat, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Dulia, Malegaon, Surat, Broach, Dharwar, Hubli and Bijapur.	Boys and girls.	6-11
C. P & Berar	34 Municipal Committee towns 1199 villages in rural areas } 1233	Boys.	6-11
East Punjab	1,381 places (names not available)	Boys.	6-11
Madras	Selected villages in each District of the Province.		
Orissa	Banki Union of Cuttack District and Parlakimedi Municipality in Ganjam District.	Boys	6-10
U. P.	All urban areas (Names not available)	Boys	6-11
		Compulsion for girls of 6.11 also exists partly in Mirzapur, Mathura & Kanpur Municipalities.	
West Bengal	City of Calcutta Ward IX.	..	6-10

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*825. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Gazetted officers;
(ii) the number of Superintendents;
(iii) the number of Assistants; and
(iv) the number of clerks and stenographers in the Ministry of Health?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (i) Eight excluding Superintendents.

(ii) Five.
(iii) 53 including four Assistants-in-Charge.
(iv) 62.

SCHOLARS SENT FOR FOREIGN STUDIES

*827. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of scholars together with the provinces they come from, who left India during the calendar year 1948 for studies abroad?

(b) What is the course of study of each and the number of years for which scholarships have been sanctioned together with the total estimated cost for each?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). A statement showing the necessary details is laid on the table of the House.

There were no selections under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme during the year 1948 as the Scheme was in abeyance. Candidates whose names have been shown in the statement, are those who were selected in previous years, but could not be sent abroad earlier for want of passage and/or admission facilities.

Explanatory note for the Statement

The information required by the honourable member is furnished in the statement columnwise under the following headings :—(1) Overseas Scholarships Scheme, (a) Central Scholars and (b) Provincial Scholars.

(2) Central State Scholarships Scheme.

Under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme, cost on Central scholars is to be borne entirely by the Government of India, whereas that on Provincial scholars is divisible between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the ratio 50:50.

There were no selections under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme during the year 1948 as the Scheme was in abeyance. Candidates whose names have been shown in the statement, were selected in previous years but could not be sent abroad earlier for want of passage and/or admission facilities.

STATEMENT

Names, etc., of Scholars who went abroad for Foreign Studies in the Calendar Year 1948

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province to which he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
		(A) *Overseas Scholars Scheme*			
	(1) *Central Scholars*				
1	Mr. M. A Mallick	Madras	Building Research.	2 years.	15,500
2	Mr. A. K. Mukherjee	Bengal	Direction of documenting of Films.	do.	do.

S.No.	Name of Scholar	Province which he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarship	Estimated cost of Training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
3	Mr. M. B. Dutt . .	Bengal	Metallurgy (for Normally Specialization in Fuel Technology).	2 years	23,500
4	Mr. P. C. Gupta . .	Karauli State.	Textile Engg.	do.	do.
5	Mr. Y. S. Iewis . .	Mysore State	Fermentation Technology.	do.	do.
6	Mr. R. H. Acharya .	Jamnagar State.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
7	Mr. M. C. Malakar .	Bengal	Fermentation Technology.	do.	15,500
8	Mr. Murari Vijaya Saradhy.	Madras	Agriculture-Physiology	do.	do.
9	Mr. Nirad Kumar Sen .	Bengal	Agr. Physiology Generics	do.	23,500
10	Mr. Lenka - Venkata Lakshminarayana Sastry.	Madras	Animal Husbandry manufacture of Food Products of Animal Origin.	do.	15,500
11	Mr. Oirdhari Lal Sharma	Punjab	Animal Husbandry Haematology Blood Grouping.	do.	23,500
12	Mr. Indra Prasad Agrawala.	U. P.	Animal Husbandry Animal Nutrition, General Training in Animal Nutrition with specialisation in ruminant digestion.	do.	do.
13	Mr. Rajagopalan Jayaraman.	Madras	Applied Chemistry Production of Alkali (Electrolytic method).	do.	do.
14	Mr. Anil Bhusan Biswas	Bengal	Applied Chemistry Industrial catalysis.	do.	15,500
15	Mr. T. [illegible]. Visvanathan	Madras	Applied Chemistry Chem. Eng.	do.	do.
10	Mr. Darshan Singh Chabbal.	Punjab	Ceramic & Glass Sheet Glass.	do.	do.
17	Mr. Varthakavi Krishnamurtby	Madras	Ceramic and Glass-High refracting Glass furnace designing. Construction including repractories.	do.	do.
18	Mr. Maddayam Anadam Pillai Krishnaswamy.	do.	Dairy-Industry	do.	23,500
19	Mrs. Pritam Singh .	Punjab	Education General-Nursery and Kindergarten.	do.	do.
20	Mrs. Nirmola Naryterees Do.	Bengal	Education General Education of the Handicapped.	do.	15,500
21	Mr. Rajendram Krishanamachari Narasimhan.	Madras	Education Tech. Civil Eng. Advanced Structures.	do.	23,500
22	Mr. Shambhu Saran Srivastava.	U. P.	Elec. Eng.—Wireless and Radar.	do.	15,500

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province to which he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
23	Mr. Trichinopoly Viswanathan Sreenivasan.	Mysore	Elec. Engg.—Electrical Plant Equipment (Including large scales motor Generators, Transformers, Switchgears).	2 years	15,500
24	Mr. Koppaka Wiswes Wara Rao.	Madras	Fermentation Power Alcohol.	do.	23,500
25	Mr. K. Chakrabarty .	Bengal	Geophysical Instruments.	do.	do.
26	Mr. Ranjit Singh . .	Punjab	Horticulture-Breeding	do.	do.
27	Mrs. Shanti Batra . .	do.	Horticulture Cytology and Genetics.	do.	do.
28	Mr. Gurbaksh Singh Sanghera.	do.	Irrigation and Navigation—Design of Dams-Preliminary Works Foundations, Design of Masnory, Earth Dams, Drawing Office Procedure.	do.	do.
29	Mr. Ravindra Kumar Madhu Kumar Desai.	Bombay	Mech. Engg.—Mechine Tools.	do.	do.
30	Mr. Kalahasti V. Subramanayam.	Madras	Mining (Coal), The Mechanisation of Coal Mines—Electrification of Mines.	do.	15,500
31	Mr. Kshiti Mohan Roay	Bengal	Radio Engg.—Broadcast Transmission.	1 year in the first instance.	9,000
32	Mr. Narasinva Dattatraya Matange.	C.P.& Berar	Communication Engg.—Wire and Wireless Commn. Engg. with Spl. Appln. to Broadcast line work.	2 years	23,500
33	Mr. Uma Shankar	U.P.	Rubber Tech.	do.	15,500
34	Mr. H. R. Kamath .	Madras	Paints—Resins—Paints Applied Chemistry with special reference to.	do.	23,500
35	Mr. Rajendra Paul .	Punjab	Paint Tech.	do.	15,500
36	Mr. Bansilal Vrindravandas Shah.	Bombay	Plastic High—Polymer	do.	do.
37	Mr. Malachira Subhaya Muthana.	Coorg	Plastics—Chemistry Plasticieers.	do.	23,500
38	Mr. Deoki Nandan Saksena.	U.P.	Statistical Economics—Methods of Estimating national income necessary theoritical economics and statistical back ground and familiarity with detailed working of the methods by which estimates are actually made by Govts. of different countries.	2 years in the first instance.	15,500

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province to which he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
39	Mr. Pranab Kumar Basu Ray Chaudhuri.	Bengal	Wood Technology—Ply-Wood manufacture machinary and utilization.	2 years	23,500
40	Mr. Rangachar Venkatadas.	Madras	Wood Technology—Timber Preservation and Seasoning.	do.	do.
	(2) *Provincial Scholars*				
					*50 per cent to be met by the Central Govt. and 50 per cent by the Provincial Govts.
41	Mr. P. Murthy	Madras	Chemical Eng.—Electro Chem.	do.	23,500
42	Mr. S. S. Gupta	E. Punjab	Fats and Fatty Oils.	do.	15,500
43	Mr. K. S. Pathak	do.	Hydraulic Structures	do.	do.
44	Mr. D. D. Gogoi	Assam	Oil Technology	do.	25,500
45	Mr. N. K. Bose	West. Bengal	Chemical Engg.	do.	16,600
46	Mr. S. Chatterjee	do.	Public Health	do.	23,500
47	Mr. P. N. H. Valvalkar	Bombay	Mental Hygiene	do.	15,500
48	Mr. R. S. J. Rau	do.	Fermentation	do.	23,500
49	Mr. H. C. Keskar	do.	Mech. Engg.	do.	do.
50	Mr. S. T. Haidery	do.	do.	do.	do.
51	Mr. S. V. Bhatye	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
52	Mr. R. P. Tewary	C.P. & Berar	Glass Technology	do.	do.
53	Mr. T. L. N. Prasad	Madras	Elec. Engg.	do.	do.
54	Mr. S. Murugesam	do.	Mechnical Engg.	do.	do.
55	Mr. N. Rao	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	15,500
56	Mr. V. Geneswan	do.	Electrical Engg.	do.	23,500
57	Mr. T. K. Sivasenkarao	do.	do.	do.	do.
58	Mr. G. Biswal	Orissa	Veterinary Sc.	do.	do.
59	Mr. S. S. Lamba	East Punjab	Canal Irrigation and river trg.	do.	do.
60	Mr. J. S. Basarke	do.	Mechnical Engg.	do.	do.
61	Mr. M. L. Kohl	do.	Veterinary Sc	do.	do.
62	Mr. Kirpa Shankar	U.P.	Fermentation	do.	do.
63	Mr. P. L. Sharma	Assam	Sugar Tech.	do.	15,500

S.No.	Name of Scholar	Province he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarship	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
64	Mr. G. N. Barpujari	Assam	Glass Technology	2 years	23,500
65	Mr. N. N. Mazumdar	West Bengal	Eng. W. & B. Plant & Operation	do.	do.
66	Mr. S. K. Sonmasdar	do.	Bridges & Design Constn.	do.	do.
67	Mr. A. O. Mitra	do.	Civil Eng.	do.	do.
68	Mr. A. S. Bhaduri	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
69	Mr. H. R. Parmanik	do.	Irrigation	do.	15,500
70	Mr. N. K. Nandi	do.	Structural Engg.	do.	do.
71	Mr. N. B. Chanda	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
72	Mr. B. N. Sinha	Bihar	Geology	do.	do.
73	Mr. A. K. P. Sinha	do.	Psychology	do.	do.
74	Mr. K. Gupta	do.	Oils and Paints	do.	do.
75	Mr. D. G. Shavalkar	Bombay	Structural Engg.	do.	23,500
76	Mr. V. S. Pradhan	do.	Metallurgical Engg.	do.	do.
77	Mr. S. V. Santhankar	do.	Applied Chem.	do.	do.
78	Mr. S. M. Patel	do.	Vitamin Chem.	do.	do.
79	Mr. H. R. Kulkarni	do.	Elec. Power Destribution.	do.	do.
80	Mr. P. B. Kerkar.	do.	Automobile Engg.	do.	do.
81	Mr. A. C. Despande	do.	Metallurgy	do.	do.
82	Mr. D. N. Tagare	do.	Elec. Engg.	do.	do.
83	Mr. K. B. Yadav	C. P. & Berar.	Animal Husbandry	do.	do.
84	Mr. M. L. Dhawan	do.	Horticulture.	do.	do.
85	Mr. S. C. Sane	do.	Ceramics	do.	do.
86	Mr. R. G. Mokadam	do.	Mech. Engg.	do.	do.
87	Mr. C. Srinivasan	Madras	Film Production	do.	do.
88	Mr. R. P. Arthur	do.	Hydraulic Engg.	do.	do.
89	Mr. B. Venkteswarlue	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
90	Mr. T. V. Reddy	do.	Civil Engg.	do.	15,500
91	Mr. E. C. G. Chandrasekh Khavaran.	do.	Civil Engg.	do.	23,500
92	Mr. S. Sankralingham	do.	do.	do.	do.
93	Mr. T. V. Balakrishnan	do.	Elec. Engg.	do.	do.
94	Mr. S. H. Mahadevan	do.	Civil Engg.	do.	do.
95	Mr. K. M. A. M. Sulaman	do.	Elec Engg.	do.	do.
96	Mr. C. Venkatesan	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
97	Mr. H. S. Lawrence	do.	Teachers Trg.	do.	do.
98	Mr. P. C. Brahma	Orissa	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
99	Mr. J. Pandey	Orissa	Civil Engg.	do.	do.
100	Mr. R. Prabhakar	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
101	Mr. Gulzar Singh	East Punjab	Civil Engg.	1 year	14,500
102	Mr. Harbhajan Singh	do.	Poultry Husbandry	2 years	23,500
103	Mr. R. C. Sharma	do.	Buildings and Roads	1 year	14,500
104	Mr. K. M. Shahani	Ex-Sind	Dairy Organisation	2 years	23,500
105	Mr. Raj Narain	U.P.	Education	do.	do.

S.No.	Name of Scholar	Province to which he/she belongs.	Course of Study for which selected.	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
106	Mr. A. S. Bishnoi	U.P.	Civil Engg.	2 years	23,500
107	Mr. T. P. Singh	do.	Agr. and Entomology	do.	do.
108	Mr. H. I. Ali Khan	do.	Education Psychology	do.	do.
109	Mr. B. C. Saha	do.	Paints & Varnishes	do.	do.
110	Mr. N. Patnaik	Orissa	Agr. Chemistry	do.	do.
111	Mr. G. J. Kamat	Bombay	Mech. Engg.	do.	do.
112	Mr. H. R. Narain	do.	Experimental Psychology	do.	do.
113	Mr. M. G. Bhatt	do.	Mech. Engg.	do.	do.
114	Mr. Y. B. Rangnekar	do.	Food Technology	do.	do.
115	Mr. H. M. Shah	do.	Statistics	do.	do.
116	Mr. S. G. Patvardhan	do.	Road Transport	do.	15,500
117	Mr. K. B. Natu	do.	Road Transport	do.	do.
118	Mr. N. S. Lamba	East Punjab	Town Planning	do.	23,500
119	Mr. G. C. Chaurasia	C.P. & Berar	Psychology	do.	do.
120	Mr. S. P. Niyogi	do.	Trg. of Tech. qualified personnel for methods of organising and conducting junior tech. High. Schools and Polytech. Insts.	do.	do.
121	Mr. C. D. Datey	do.	Agriculture	1½ years	19,500
122	Mr. G. C. Sutone	do.	Chemical Engg.	2 years	23,500
123	Mr. M. V. Prasad	U.P.	Agriculture	do.	do.
124	Mr. R. B. Chanda	West Bengal.	Dairy Chemistry	do.	15,500
125	Mr. L. Venkatesan	Madras	Civil Engg.	do.	do.
126	Mr. M. B. Menon	do.	Research work in Fisheries.	do.	do.
127	Mr. A. M. Menon	do.	Electrical Engg.	do.	do.
128	Mr. K. Venkateswarlu	do.	Geophysics	do.	do.
	(B) *Central State Scholarships Scheme*				
1.	Mr. S. N. Gupta	Delhi	Astro Physics	3 years	£1,500

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR MALE STUDENTS IN DELHI

*828. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any medical college for boys in Delhi;

(b) if not, what arrangements Government propose to make for providing medical education to boys belonging to the Centrally Administered Areas; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to give facilities to refugee boys for medical education in Delhi?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have under consideration a scheme for the establishment at Delhi of an All-India Medical Institute, of which a Medical College would form an integral part. In view of the heavy expenditure involved and lack of building material it has not been found possible to go ahead with the scheme immediately. To meet the demands of students from Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas (including refugees) arrangments have been made to admit three students every year to the Glancy Medical College, Amritsar and it is proposed to arrange for the admission of 19 students every year to the Medical Colleges at Agra, Jaipur, Indore and Gwalior.

BASIC EDUCATION

*829. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what provinces have introduced basic education either on compulsory or on voluntary basis;

(b) the main features in respect of which either the scheme of the Government of India or that of the Provinces generally differ from the Basic Education Scheme adumbrated by Mahatma Gandhi;

(c) which provinces introduced basic education even before the transfer of power and whether they have effected any change in their previous schemes subsequently and if so, to what extent;

(d) what is the total number of Basic Schools and students in those schools in different provinces separately; and

(e) what grants have been given by the Government of India to each province for basic education in the year 1948-49?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Almost all the Provinces have introduced Basic Education in the Primary classes.

(b) The system of Education recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education and adopted by the Provinces generally conforms to the scheme of Basic Education formulated by Mahatma Gandhi. The main point of difference is that it has not been found possible to achieve complete economic self-sufficiency for such Education as required under the Wardha Scheme.

(c) The Progress Reports of 1947-48 show that with the exception of Assam, West Bengal and East Punjab all other Provinces had introduced Basic System of Education. There has not been any substantial change in the schemes.

(d) Relevant information for 1947-48 is given in the statement laid on the table.

(e) It is not possible to state the amount of grants given by the Centre to the Provinces for Basic Education alone, as lump sum grants are given for all Development purposes to the Provinces, who then allocate them under different heads. The basis of grants for 1948-49 is 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on approved schemes subject to ceiling grants fixed by the Centre. In view of their special circumstances, the condition of 50 per cent. contribution by the Province has not been insisted upon in the case of West Bengal, East Punjab, Assam and Orissa.

STATEMENT

Number of basic schools and children in 1947-48.

Province	Number of Basic Schools.	Number of students.
1. U. P.	10,238	Figures not available.
2. Bihar	55	5,093
3. Bombay	53	7,624
4. C. P. and Berar	74	Figures not available.
5. Madras	31	3,394
6. Orissa	32	Figures not available.

TRANSFERRED UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†

DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD BY VARIOUS MINISTRIES

56. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departmental Conferences held by the various Ministries in 1948;

(b) the number of committee meetings of all categories convened by each Ministry in 1948; and

(c) the expenditure involved in each case?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) to (c). A statement showing the particulars asked for is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Number of departmental conferences and committee meetings held by the various ministries of the Government of India during 1948

	Number	Expenditure
Departmental Conferences	248	Rs. 1,25,413-15-0.
Committee Meetings	701	Rs. 5,12,437-9-0.
	Total	Rs. 6,37,851-8-0.

REVENUE FROM IMPORT TAX ON SILK YARN AND SILK FABRICS

57. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much money has been realised by Government by way of Import tax on silk yarn and on silk fabrics in the years 1939-40, 1938-39, 1937-38 and in 1943-44, 1944-45, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

† The meeting of the Assembly fixed for 2nd March, 1949, having been cancelled, the answers to unstarred questions for that day were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—*Ed. of D.*

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Import duty realised on Silk yarn and Silk fabrics during the years 1937-40, 1943-45 *and* 1946-48

	Silk yarn.	Silk fabrics (i. e., Fabrics containing more than 90 per cent. of silk including fabrics embroidered with artificial Silk.)
	Rs.	Rs.
1937-38	30,52,588	59,86,602
1938-39	16,93,936	55,23,334
1939-46	10,05,570	30,85,586
1943-44	..	46,663
1944-45	5,794	3,554
1946-47	19,13,746	31,19,285
1947-48	11,05,208	47,11,429

SCHOLARS RETURNED AFTER STUDIES ABROAD

68. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of scholars together with the provinces they come from, who returned to India from foreign countries after completing their courses of study during the calendar year 1948;

(b) the amount of money spent on each and the course of study completed by each; and

(c) what appointment each of them has obtained or is going to get?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) to (c). A statement showing the necessary details is laid on the table of the House.

Explanatory Note for the Statement

The information required by the honourable member is furnished in the statement column-wise under the following headings:—(1) Overseas Scholarships Scheme, (a) Central Scholars and (b) Provincial Scholars.

(2) Scheduled Caste Scholarships Scheme.

Under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme, cost on Central scholars is to be borne entirely by the Government of India whereas that on Provincial scholars is divisible between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the ratio 60:50.

Responsibility for placing the Central Scholars on their return from training rests with the Government of India whereas that for Provincial Scholars with the Provincial Governments.

STATEMENT.

Names etc. of Scholars who returned to India from foreign countries after completing their courses during the calendar year 1948.

Serial No.	Name of scholar.	Province to which he/she belongs.	Course of study completed.	Employment position.	Amount spent (approx.).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(A) OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME:			Rs.
	(1) *Central Scholars.*				
1.	Mr. P. V. Krishna Iyer.	Cochin	Ph.D. Agriculturtist Statistics.	Joined his old post of Asstt. Statistician in I. A. R. I., New Delhi.	15,500
2.	Mr. D. Panigrahi	Orissa	Diploma in Ed. Physiology.	Lecturer in Central Institute of Ed., Delhi.	15,500
3.	Mr. A. C. John	Travancore	General & Adv. Courses in Radion Engg.	Called for interview by Chief Engineer, A. I. R.	15,500
4.	Mr. M. V. N. Murthy.	Mysore	Ph. D. Geology	Absorbed in the Geological Survey of India.	15,500
5.	Mr. M. S. Rao	Madras	Ph.D. Geology with specialisation in Petrology.	Called for interview by Director Geological Survey of India for the post of Asstt. Geologist.	15,500
6.	Mr. P. Dayal	U.P.	M. Sc., Met. Engg.	Appointed as tem. Asstt. Director of Supplies, in the Office, of Director of Supply, Bombay.	23,500
7.	Mr. N. K. Agrawal	Punjab	Hydraulic Engg. with design and const. of Dams as major subject.	Appointed as Asstt. Director in the Central Water power Irrigation and Navigation Commission.	23,500
8.	Mr. V. Parthakar Rao.	Madras	Agri. Plant Quarantine Methods.	Entomologist in the Iceya Purobasi Central Scheme, Bangalore under the Directorate of P. P. R. & S.	23,500
9.	Mr. Braham Sarup.	U. P.	Ph.D. Fisheries Fresh Water Fishery Biology.	Likely to be employed in Fisheries Res. Station, Calcutta (Grade II).	23,500
10.	Mr. V. R. Srama	Madras	M.A. (Cinematography).	Called for interview for the post of Cameraman and Sound Recordist.	23,500
11.	Mr. R. A. P. Iyengar.	Mysore	M.Sc. Radio. Engg.	To be employed as tem. Asstt. Engineer Under A. I. R.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
12.	Mr. Sucha Singh	Punjab	M.S. Agr. and Mech. (Cotton Physiology).	Called for interview at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.	29,000
13.	Mr. Sardar Singh	Punjab	Ph.D. Agr. Economic Entomology.	--	23,000
14.	Mr. R. N. Datta	Assam	M. Sc. (Met. Eng.)	..	23,000
15.	Mr. G. S. Murthy	Madras	Ph.D. (Plant breeding).	To join his old post as Res. Asstt. at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.	29,000
16.	Mr. K. L. Khanpur	Punjab	M.A. (Cinematography).	Deputy Director, in the Film Division at Bombay.	23,000
17.	Mr. Mushir Ahmad	U. P.	M.A. (Cinematography).	Do.	23,000
18.	Mr. B. C. R. Sarkar.	Bengal	Ph.D. (Animal)	To revert to his post of Res. Asstt. in the Animal Nutrition Section at I. V. R. I., Izatnagar.	29,000
19.	Mr. H. K. Chowdhury.	Bengal	M.A. in Fisheries	Application sent to Director of Fisheries, U. P. Government.	23,000
20.	Mr. S. B. Roy	Bengal	M.Sc. in Ceramics	D. G. I. & S. is negotiating for his employment with (i) The purchasm Potteries Works Ltd. Morvi (Saurashtmra) and (ii) M/S. The Deccan Porolean and Enamel Works Ltd., Hyderabad (Dn.).	23,000
21.	Mr. R. R. Desikachar.	Mysore	Master of Elect. Engg.	To be appointed as tem. Asstt. Engineer in A. I. R.	23,000
22.	Mr. Joseph George.	Travancore	Research course in High Polymers (Chem.).	Was interviewed by F.P.S.C. for the post of Asstt. Wood Seasoning Officer at F.R.I., Debradun. Result awaited.	23,500
23.	Mr. Rameshwar Mukherjee.	Bengal	Ph.D. Animal Nutrition.	Asstt. Res. Officer, (Biochemistry) in the I.V.R.I., Izatnagar.	23,500
24.	Mr. R. C. Bhutani	Punjab	Food Preservation and research work	Asstt. Advisory Officer at I. I. of Fruit Tech., Anand Parvat, Delhi.	15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
25.	Mr. K. Kirpal Singh.	Punjab	Horticulture	Application for the post of Garden Supdt. under Archaeology Deptt. sent to the F.P.S.C. Result awaited.	15,500
26.	Mr. Guru Datta	Punjab	Sheep Husbandry	Wool Expert, I. C. A. R., New Delhi.	15,500
27.	Mr. J. C. Verma	C. P.	Ph.D. Forestry	Asstt. Conservator of Forests, Andaman.	15,500
28.	Mr. T. R. Kapur	Punjab	Mech. Engg.	....	15,500
29.	Mr. P. S. Rao	Madras	Automobile Engg.	Asstt. Development Officer (Grade II) in the Directorate General, Industries & Supplies, New Delhi.	15,500
30.	Miss. A. M. Mani	Travancore	Meteorology	Meteorologist Grade II at the Meteorological Office, Poona.	15,500
31.	Mr. J. N. Ray	Bengal	Diploma in Radio Engg.	Asstt. Engineer in A.I.R., New Delhi.	15,500
32.	Mr. S. Pradhan	U.P.	Ph.D. (Entomological Technology).	Gone back to the I.A.R.I. under the instructions of this Ministry.	15,500
33.	Mr. K. Ramachandran.	Madras	Aircraft Engg.	Asstt. Aircraft Inspector.	15,500
34.	Mr. S. S. Prasad.	Behar	First Class Colliery Managers Certificate.	Junior Inspector of Mines, Mines Deptt., Dhanbad.	15,500
35.	Mr. R. K. Tyagarajan.	Madras	Mech. Engg.	Asstt. Mech. Engineer B. N. Rly.	15,500
36.	Mr. J. Simon	Travancore	Artificial Fertiliser.	Selected for the post of Senior Shift charge Engineer of the Fertiliser Factory.	15,500
37.	Mr. Mukhtar Singh	Punjab	Ph.D. (Agronomy)	Agronomist (class I) at Central Tobacco Research Instt., Rajahmundry.	15,500
38.	Mr. A. R. N. Iyer	Mysore	M.Sc., Fisheries Carcinology.	Tem. Asstt. Rec. Officer (Carcioology) at the Central I.F.S., Calcutta.	15,500
39.	Mr. R. S. Kachuha	Jodhpur	Artificial Fisheries	....	15,500
40.	Mr. K. S. Bhargava.	Punjab	Ph.D. Plant Versus.	Asstt. Professor of Botany in Benaras Hindu University	15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
41.	Mr. M. N. Mohanty	Orissa	Ph.D. Plant Bacteriology.	Has joined his previous post under Orissa Government.	15,500
42.	Mr. K. C. Sharma	Punjab	Research work at I. C. I. Chem. Eng.	....	15,500
43.	Mr. B. B. Roy	Bengal	Ph.D. Soil Chemistry.	Offered atem. post of Asstt. Phy. Chem. at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.	15,500
44.	Miss Vidya Vati	U.P.	Fish Embryology	Offered a tem. post of Asstt. Res. Officer (Embryology) at the Central Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.	15,500
45.	Mr. K. R. Ramachandran.	Mysore	M. Sc. Agrostology	Case for the post of Asstt. Supdt. (Fodder Section), Government Live Stock Farm, Hissar, has been referred to E. Pb. Public Service Commission.	15,500
46.	Mr. G. S. Puri	Punjab	Ph.D. Plant Ecology.	Tem. Forest Ecologist at the F. R. I., Dehradun.	15,500
47.	Mr. Nasar Singh	Punjab	Ph.D. in Pharmacy	....	15,500
48.	Mr. T. J. Manickam	Mysore	B.Arch. Diploma in Civil Design Town Planning.	Junior Architect in the C. P. W. D.	15,500
49.	Mr. Q. C. Gupta	Punjab	Radio Engg.	Tem. Technical Officer (Class I) in the Civil Aviation Department.	15,500
50.	Mr. B. K. Bakshi	Bengal	Ph.D. Plant Pathology.	Offered a post of Asstt. Botanist by Ministry of Agriculture.	15,500
51.	Mr. S. P. Sharma	Punjab	Diploma in Radio Engg.	Asstt. Station Engineer A. I. R.	15,500
52.	Mr. V. Narayan Rao.	Mysore	M.Sc. Tech. Radio Engg.	Offered a post of Technical Officer in the Civil Aviation Deptt.	15,500
53.	Mr. V. K. Raju	Madras	Ph.D. Pharmacy	....	15,500
54.	Mr. B. C. Deb	Assam	Ph.D. Soil Physics.	Offered a post of Asstt. Soil Physiogist (Class II) under I. A. R. I., New Delhi.	15,500
55.	Mr. R. S. Srivastava.	U.P.	Ph.D. Agri. Economics.	Offered a post of Asstt. Marketing Officer under the Ministry of Agr.	15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
55.	Mr. R. P. Chowdhury.	Assam	Ph.D. in Pulp Verus entomology.	Offered post of Asstt. Insect Epidemiologist by the I. A. R. I., Izatnagar.	15,500
57.	Mr. M. T. Pbillipose.	Travancore	Ph.D. Fisheries Algogy.	Earmarked for the post of Asstt. Research Officer in the Central Fisheries Station by the Ministry of Agriculture.	15,500
58.	Mr. K. D. Sharma	Punjab	M.Sc. Glass Technology.	Junior Asstt. Scientific Officer at Central Glass and Ceramic Res. Inst., Calcutta.	15,500
59.	Mr. P. V. Balakri-Shnan.	Madras	RadioEngg.	Offered a post of tem. Technical Officer in Civil Aviation Directorate (Class I).	15,500
60.	Mr. R. Subramanayam.	Madras	Ph.D. Fisheries Algogy.	Asstt. Res. Officer (Class II) at the Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.	15,500
61.	Mr. B. Norris	Mysore	Ph.D. Tech.	Asstt. Fishery Technologist Deep Sea Fishery Station, Bombay.	15,500
62.	Mr. G. N. SubaRao	Madras	Ph.D. Technology.	Offered a post tem. Meteorologist (Class I)	15,500
63.	Mr. K. S. Ganpati	Madras	B.Sc. Metallurgy	....	15,500
64.	Mr. P. K. V. Pijathaya.	Madras	B.Sc. Mech. Engg.	Offered the post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry.	15,500
65.	Mr. M. R. Subrammyam	Madras	Ph.D. G. Geology	Offered a post of Asstt. Geologist in the Geological Survey of India.	15,500
66.	Mr. P. K. Sanyal	Bengal	Ph.D. Pharmacy	Do.	15,500
67.	Mr. A. S. Jayaraman.	Madras	Mech. Engg.	Offered the post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry.	15,500
68.	Mr. G. T. Verghese	Travancore	Ph.D. Rubber	May get the post of Senior Scientific Officer in the National Chemical Lab.	15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
69.	Mr. S. Murtza Hassan.	Hyderabad. Dn.	Ph.D. Forestry	Bihar and Orissa Govts. are likely to consider him for some suitable post.	15,500
70.	Mr. N. S. Bhartiya	C. P.	M.Sc. Paints and Varnishes.	Asstt. Chief Chemist M/S. Elephant Oil Mills, Bombay.	15,500
71.	Mr. D. B. Das	Bengal	Textile Engg.	....	15,500
72.	Mr. M. N. Baliga	Madras	Ph.D. Industrial and Applied Chemistry.	....	15,500
73.	Mr. G. Sechappa	Mysore	Ph.D. Fisheries Marine Biology.	Tam. Class II Asstt. Officer (Marine Zoology) at Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.	15,500
74.	Mr. B. D. Jain	Punjab	Fuel Technology	Lecturer, Delhi Univ.	15,500
75.	Mr. O. P. Gupta	Punjab	M.Sc. (Tech.)	Defence Ministry is likely to offer him a suitable post after an interview.	15,500
76.	Mr. R. M. Mehra	Punjab	Ceramics	May be employed in the M/S Project Pottery Co. Ltd., Jubbulpore as Technical Expert.	15,500
76-A.	Miss. P. Devi	Madras	Ph.D. in Dairy-Biochemistry.	Offered a post in the I. D. R. I. Bangalore.	15,500
77.	Mr. K. M. Bambery	Punjab	Ceramics	....	15,500
78.	Mr. R. K. Srivastava.	C. P.	Ph.D. Industrial and Applied Chemistry.	....	15,500
79.	Mr. B. Dayal	U. P.	Mech. Eng.	Delhi University may appoint him as a lecturer in Mech. Eng.	15,500
80.	Mr. K. G. Torgal	Bombay	Optical Class	May get an appt. in All India Glass Manufacturers Federation, New Delhi.	15,500
81.	Mr. K. Singh	Punjab	Ph.D. in Pulp and paper.	Tem. Junior Res. Officer, Pulp paper Section, F. R. I., Dehradun.	15,500
82.	Mr. B. S. Grewal	Punjab	Mining	May be appointed as Colliery Supervisor under the India Government Railway Coal Department.	15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
83.	Mr. M. P. Chowdhuri.	Bengal	Diploma Radio Engg.	I. & B. Ministry prepared to offer him a post after interview.	15,500
84.	Mr. S. Saha	Bengal	M.Sc. Indus. and Applied Chemistry.	Defence Ministry may appoint him to a suitable post after an interview.	15,500
85.	Mr. F. S. Mehta		Ph.D. Fuel Technology.	....	15,500
86.	Mr. K. R. Chakravarty.	Bengal	Ph.D. Chem. Eng.	....	15,500
87.	Mr. G. S. Misra	U. P.	Plastics Ph. D.	..	15,500
88.	Mr. N. G. Uke	C.P.	B.Sc. Mech. Engg.	Very likely to be absorbed by the Ministry of Defence.	15,500
89.	Mr. V. J. Joseph	Travancore	B.Sc. Eng.	Do.	15,500
90.	Mr. P. K. Saha	Bengal	Ph. D. Cellulose	..	15,500
91.	Mr. K. B. Menon	Cochin	M.Sc. Tech. Elec.	To be absorbed by D.M.	15,500
92.	Mr. N. Kesava-murthy.	Madras	M.Sc. Elec. Eng.	Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as lectmer.	15,500
93.	Mr. M. Sondhi	Punjab	Diploma	Particulars circularised to Industry.	15,500
94.	Mr. P. G. K. Charlu.	Mysore	Elec. Eogg.	To be interviewed by the Director of the Geological Survey of India in any day after 20th January 1949.	15,500
95.	Mr. C. P. Ananthis-krishnan.	Madras	Ph.D. in Daicy Biochemistry.	Asstt. Dairy Res. Instt., Bangalore.	23,500
96.	Mr. Joseph Fernandez.	Bombay	Master in Elec. Plastics Engg.	May get an appointment in Delhi Polytechnic as lecturer in Chemical Tech.	23,500
97.	Mr. M. R. Verma	Punjab	M.Sc. Rubber	Senior Res. Officer in C. S. I. R., Delhi.	23,500
98.	Mr. C. P. Natrajan	Madras	M.S. Food Tecbnology,	Chemist-in-Charge in the Fruit Product Control Lab.	23,500
99.	Mr. S. K. Mudle	Bombay	M.S. in Mech. Engg.	Offered a post of Asstt. Development Officer (Mech. Eogg.) in the D. G. I. & S.	23,500
100.	Mr. N. Venkatesan	Madras	M.S. Hydro. Elec. Engg.	'C' Grade Project Officer, (Protective Section) in the Central Electricity Commission, Simla.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
101.	Mr. H. Sitarama Rao.	Mysore	Graduate Training in Agri.	Offered the post of Documentation Officer at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.	23,500
102.	Mr. K. R. Narayanrao.	Madras	M.S. Civil Engg.	....	23,500
103.	Mr. N. Krishnamurthy.	Mysore	M.S. Scientific Engg.	May get a post in C. P. W. D.	23,500
104.	Mr. J. Murari	Bihar	M. A. Cinematography.	....	23,500
105.	Mr. K. R. K. Iyengar.	Madras	M. S. Radio Eng.	Tem. Technical Officer in the D. G. of Civil Aviation.	23,500
106.	Mr. N. Gopal Krishna.	Madras	M.Ch. in Artificial Fertilizer	Lecturer in Chemical Engg. Delhi Polytechnic.	23,500
107.	Mr. A. P. Misra	U. P.	Ph.D. Plant Pathology.	Tem. Asstt. Systematic Mycologist under the Directorate of Plant Protection and Quarantine.	23,500
108.	Mr. J.P. Kapoor	Nabha	M. S. Che. Eng.	....	23,500
109.	Mr. S. M. Das Gupta.	Bengal	Chem. Eng. in Paints and Varnishes.	Tem. Senior Lecturer in Chemical Engg. and Technology (Paints and Varnishes) in Delhi Polytechnic.	23,500
110.	Mr. N. B. Syamal	Bihar	M.S. in Horticulture.	May get an appointment in the Himachal Pradesh.	23,500
111.	Mr. K. K. Iyer	Bombay	Ph.D. Dairy	Diary Bacteriologist at Indian Dairy Res. Instt. Bangalore.	23,500
112.	Mr. M. S. Vishwanathan.	C. P.	M.S. Fuel Technology.	Offered a post of Lecturer by Delhi Polytechnic.	23,500
113.	Mr. A. K. Mandal	Bengal	M.S. in Fuel Technology.	Do.	23,500
114.	Mr. A. S. Shrivastava	U.P.	Ph.D. Econ. Entomology.	Offered a post of Technical Officer (Class II) for one year in the Office of the Plant Production Advicer to Government of India.	23,500
115.	Mr. H. D. Bhowmik	Bengal	Ph.D. Agronomy	....	23,500
116.	Mr. A. Abraham	Travancore	Ph.D. Agri. Plant Breeding.	....	23,500
117.	Mr. R. C. Saxena	U.P.	Scientific Instruments.	Ree. Fellow in Experimental Physics in Tata Inst. of Fundamental Res. Bombay.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
118.	Mr. D. P. Sadhu .	Bengal	. Ph.D. Animal Nutrition.		23,500
119.	Mr. B. N. Banerjee	Bengal	. M.S.E. (Mech. Eng.).	Associate Professor in Elec. Engg. at the Bengal Engg. College.	23,500
120.	Mr. F. N. Patel .	Bombay	. M. S. Chem. Eng.	Civilian Workshop Officer in the Corps of Indian Electric & Mech. Eng.	23,500
121.	Mr. R. Parkash .	Punjab	. M.A. Cinematography.	Under consideration for the post of Director of Documents in the Ministry of I. & B.	23,500
122.	Mr. S. N. Vinze .	Bombay	. M. S. E. Elec. Eng.	Asstt. Ex. Engineer C. P. W. I. and Navigation Commission, New Delhi.	23,500
123.	Mr. M. M. Mukherjee.	Bengal	. M.S. Communications.	May get an appointment in Damodar Valley Project.	23,500
124.	Mr. A. N. Nayyar.	Punjab	Ph.D. Wood and Wood Products.	....	23,500
125.	Mr. J. Shankar .	U.P.	. M.S. Chem. Eng.	Reader in Chemistry in Delhi University	23,500
126.	Mr. B. S. V. Srinivasa.	Mysore	. M.S. in Eng. .	Ministry of Defence and W. M. P. is considering him.	23,500
127.	Mr R. S. Chowdhury.	U.P.	. Ph.D. Plant Pathology.	....	23,500
128.	Mr. S. D. Bhasin .	Punjab	. M. S. E. Chemical Engg	Called for interview by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Asstt. Development Officer on 4th January 1949 Results awaited. Employed in the Technical Hindu Benaras University.	23,500
129.	Mr. G. Esh.	Assam	. Ph. D. Animal Husbandry.	....	23,500
130.	Mr. S. Ramanathan.	Madras	. M.A.E. in Aeronautical Eng.	Senior Scientific Officer in the Civil Aviation.	23,500
131.	Mr. V. G. Jhingran.	U.P.	. Fisheries .	Offered a post of Asstt. (Inland Biology) at the Central Inland Fisheries Res. Station, Calcutta.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
132.	Mr. M. Mitra	Bengal	Ph. D. Met.	.....	23,500
133.	Mr. S. P. Verma	Punjab	Glass	.....	23,500
134.	Mr. Surnajit Singh	Punjab	Agriculture Engg. M.S.	Offered a post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer in Hirakund Dam Project.	23,500
135.	Mr. B. S. Nagraj	Mysore	Ph. D. Dynamics	.....	23,500
136.	Mr. B. N. S. Murthy.	Mysore	M.S. Mech. Engg.	Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as Mechanical & Elec. Engineer.	23,500
137.	Mr. G. Kane.	Bombay	Ph. D. Chemistry	Particulars sent to F. P. S. C. for the post of Asstt. Diary Development Officer.	23,500
138.	Mr. H. Nath	Bengal	Bio-chemistry Ph. D.	Application sent to F. P. S. C. for the post of Senior Scientific Officer.	23,500
139.	Mr. P. N. Agarwal	U. P.	Ph.D. (Fermentation).	Employment question taken up with C.S.I.R.	23,500
140.	Mr. A. A. Krishnan	Madras	Ph.D. Met.	To be considered by the Ministry of Agr. for the post of Physicsl Chemist and Agronomist at I.A.R.I. Offered the post of Agronomist.	23,500
141.	Mr. N. P. Datta	Bengal	Ph.D. Soil Chiemistry.	Do.	23,500
142.	Mr. B. Chatterjee	Bengal	Agriculture Ph.D. in Soil Chemistry.	Do.	23,500
143.	Mr. J. C. Agrawal	Punjab	PhD. Pulp & Paper.	Agr. Ministry is considering him for the post of Senior Res. Officer.	23,500
144.	Mr. A. N. Basu	Bengal	FuelTech.		23,500
145.	Mr. B. R. Sen	Bengal	M. S. Struct. Eng.		23,500
146.	Mr. K. C. Thomas		Ph.D. Civil Eng.	Offered the post of Project Officer by the Damodar Valley Corporation.	23,500
147.	Mr. Keser Singh	Punjab	Ph.D. Biochemistry.	His name has been registered for the post of Senior Sc. Officer in the C. S. I. R.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs
148.	Mr. S. Hore	Bengal	M.S.C. Mech.	Being considered by the Defence Ministry for Civil Workshop Officer and by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Manager Mail Motor Service, Bombay.	23,500
149.	Mr. R. R. Prasad	Travancore	Ph. D. Fisheries	Offered post Asstt. Res. Officer.	23,500
150.	Mr. P. M. Mehta	Bengal	B.S. Met. Engg.	His case has been referred to F. P. S. C. for the post of Development Officer and also for inspection Wing of D. G. I. S.	23,500
151.	Mr. V. P. Singh	U. P.	Soil Conservation	Being considered for the post of Asstt. Agronomist under I. A. R. I.	23,500
151-A.	Mr. S. N. Sarkar	Bengal	Ph.D. Geology	Under consideration	15,500
152	Mr. M. L. Seth	Jaipur	Mining	Being considered for the post in Indian School of Mines.	23,500
153	Mr. A. M. Jacob	Bombay	M.S. Mech. Eng.	Defence Ministry considering him for a job after interview.	23,500
154	Mr. B. G. Talwar	Punjab	M.S. Chem. Eng.	Being considered by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Dy. Director of Chemicals	23,500
155	Mr. C. C. Subramanian.	Madras	M.S. Radio Eng.	Defence Ministry has earmarked the post of Civilian Workshop Officer.	23,500
156	Mr. Y. N. Naik	....	....	....	23,500
157	Mr. M. K. Raju	....	M.S. E. Automobile Engg.	....	23,500
158	Mr. Purnendu Basu	Delhi	Studies and training in Archives, keeping Archives Preservation etc.	Asstt. Director of Archives, National Archives of India.	14,500
159	Mr. S. K. Chakraberty.	Bengal	Studies and Training in Geophysical Instruments etc.	To join the India Meterlocal Dept. (Communication M.)	14,500
	(2) *Provincial Scholars.*				
160	Mr. B. K. Saikia	Assam	Chem. Eng.	Supdt. Cottege Ind. 200-500 p.m.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
	[(3) *Provincial scholars*—contd.				
161	Mr. S. B. Chattopadhya.	W. Bengal	Mycology	Asstt. Mycologist Rs. 150 p.m.	15,500
162	Mr. G. C. Basak	W. Bengal	Fuel Tech.	Asstt. Prof: of Chemistry Rs. 500 p.m.	15,500
163	Mr. S. K. Mukherjee.	W. Bengal	Automobile Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
164	Mr. S. K. Roy	W. Bengal	Biochemistry	Do.	15,500
165	Mr. Abani K. De.	W. Bengal	Civil Eng.	Do.	15,500
166	Mr. B. K. Bannerjee.	W. Bengal	High Dams.	Asstt. Eng. Irrigation and Waters Rs. 300 p.m.	23,500
167	Mr. A. C. Chaudhry	W. Bengal	Textile Diploma	Under Consideration	15,500
168	Mr. B. C. Chakravorty.	W. Bengal	Poultry Farming	Poultry Breeder Rs. 150 p.m.	15,500
169	Mr. F. D'Souza	Bombay	Chem. Engg.	Under consideration	15,500
170	Mr. E. D. Daruwala	Bombay	Textile Engg.	Senior Lecturer Rs. 500 p.m.	15,500
171	Mr. S. L. Tarporewala	Bombay	Ply Wood	Asstt. Eng. Rs. 235	23,500
172	Mr. A. T. Patak	Bombay	Applied Chemistry	Released from Bond	23,500
173	Mr. V. P. Desai	Bombay	Synthetic Rubber	Released from Bond	23,500
174	Mr. H. A. Shah	Bombay	Plastics	Released from Bond	23,500
175	Mr. V. V. Gokhale	Bombay	Chem. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
176	Mr. S. S. Mehta	Bombay	Applied Chemistry	Under consideration	23,500
177	Mr. S. G. Badekar	Bombay	Chem. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
178	Mr. P. R. Joshi	Bombay	Plastic	Under consideration	23,500
179	Mr. P. K. Gupta	C. P. & Berar	Metallurgy	Senior Tech. asst.	15,500
180	Mr. C. B. S. Sehgal	C. P. & Berar	Textile	Tech. Under consideration.	15,500
181	Mr. L. N. Sageria	C. P. & Berar	Oil Technology	Under consideration	15,500
182	Mr. V. M. Dokras	C. P. & Berar	Electro Chemistry	Dy. Director of PublicInst. Rs. 350 p.m.	23,500
183	Mr. B. D. Shastr	C. P. & Berar	Chem. Eng.	Likely to be apptd.	23,500
184	Mr. V. V. Sarvate	C. P. & Berar	Elec. Eng.	Elec. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.	23,500
185	Mr. R. N. Ahase	C. P. & Berar	Ceramics	Under consideration.	15,500
186	Mr. P. R. Deshpande.	C. P. & Berar	Paper Tech.	Under consideretion	23,500
187	Mr. B. A. Mande	C. P. & Berar	Fermentation Chem.	Under consideration	23,500
188	Mr. N. L. Gupta	C. P. & Berar	Mech. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
189	Mr. T. K. George	Madras	Civil Engg.	Under consideration	15,500
190	Mr. J. L. Pavamani	Madras	Ceramics	Released from Bond. (employed in a firm).	15,500
191	Mr. K. Balasubramaniam.	Madras	Civil Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
192	Mr. R. Ramanadhan	Madras	Res. in Electronics	Released from Bond	15,500
193	Mr. R. G. Naryanamurthy.	Madras	Ground Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
194	Mr. J. A. Murray	Madras	CivilEngg.	Under consideration	15,500

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					Rs.
195	Mr. C. R. Reddy	Madras	Marine Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
196	Mr. S. Parmanandhan.	Madras	Mech. Engg.	Under consideration	15,500
197	Mr. J.C.V. Chennapa	Madras	Marine Engg.	Under consideration.	15,500
198	Mr. D. V. Narasimham.	Madras	Mech. Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
199	Mr. A. P. Mahadevan.	Madras	Applied Chemistry	Under consideration	15,500
200	Mr. C. J. Swaminathan.	Madras	Civil Eng.	Temporary Instructor in Elec. Engg.	15,500
201	Mr. P D. Kumaresan.	Madras	Mech. Eng.	Asstt. Eng. Rs. 260 p.m.	15,500
202	Mr. S. Samad	Madras	Civil Eng.	Tempy. Asst. Engg.	23,500
203	Mr. K. S. Hedge	Madras	Elec. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
204	Mr. K. R. Rao	Madras	Civil Eng.	Tem. Asst Engr. Rs. 260 p. m.	23,500
205	Mr. T. T. Shinoy	Madras	Civil Eng.	Do.	23,500
206	Mr. B. M. Ibrahim	Madras	Elec. Engg.	Tem. Junior Instructor Rs. 260 p.m.	23,500
207	Mr. G. V. Rao	Madras	Agr. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
208	Mr. G. S. Ramaswamy.	Madras	Civil Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
209	Mr. V. Baliah	Madras	Applied Chemistry	Under consideration	23,500
210	Mr. S. Balaraman	Madras	Chem. Eng.	Asst. Ind. Engr. Rs. 260	23,500
211	Mr. M. Vasudevan	Madras	Aeronautical Engg.	Under consideration	23,500
212	Mr. V. S S. Gopalan	Madras	Fertilizers	Under consideration	23,500
213	Mr. G. R. Krishna	Madras	Mech. Engg.	Under consideration	23,500
214	Mr. T. Sivalingham	Madras	Civil Eng.	Tem. Asst. Eng. Rs. 150	23,500
215	Mr. C. K. Chandran	Madras	Elec. Engg.	Under consideration	23,500
216	Mr. M. L. Dawan	Ex-NWFP	Fertilizers	Do.	23,500
217	Mr. J. N. Patnaik	Orissa	Elec. Eng.	Exec. Eng. Rs. 350 p.m.	15,500
218	Mr. V. Misra	Orissa	Agr.	Asst. Mech. Engr. Rs. 250 p.m.	15,500
219	Mr. H. K Mohanty	Orissa	Steam Turbines	Under consideration	15,500
220	Mr. B. Mahapatra	Orissa	Fuel Eng.	Asst. mech. Engr. Rs. 350 p. m.	23,500
221	Mr. T. K. Das	Orissa	Indus. Edn.	Under consideration	23,500
222	Mr. R. Singh	E. Punjab	Glass & Ceramics	Under consideration	23,500
223	Mr. I. P. Kapila.	E. Punjab	Civil Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
224	Mr. K. M. Sinclair	E. Punjab	Elec. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
225	Mr. R. Singh	E. Punjab	Chem. Eng.	Extra Asst. Dir.	23,500
226	Mr. H. G. Khalsa	Ex-Sind	Entomology	Under consideration	15,500

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							Rs.
227	Mr. H. G. Kevalramani.	Ex-Sind		Marine Biology		Under consideration	15,500
228	Mr. P. C. Malkani	Ex-Sind		Mech. Eng.		Employed in Industry in Bombay.	15,500
229	Mr. K. B. Mehta	Ex-Sind		Civil. Eng.		Released from Bond	15,500
230	Mr. B. R. Raisinghani.	Ex-Sind		Horticulture		Released from Bond	23,500
231	Mr. G. D. Bhavmani.	Ex-Sind		Economics Botany		Released from Bond	23,500
232	Mr. D. D. Sa[illegible]	U. P.		Civil Eng.		Under consideration	23,500
233	Mr. A. K. Chaudhri	U. P.		Mech. Eng.		Asst. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.	23,500
234	Mr. K. P. Chaudhry.	Assam		Education		Lecturer Central Inst. of Edn. Rs. 300.	15,500
235	Mr. N. K. D. Chaudhry.	Assam		Radio Eng.		Asst. Eng. Rs. 350 p.m.	23,500
236	Mr. P. K. Chatterjee.	W. Bengal		Medical Training		Res. Medical Officer	15,500
237	Mr. N. S. Gupta	W. Bengal		Cooperation		Under consideration	15,500
238	Miss. K. Mitra	W. Bengal		Education		Under consideration	15,500
239	Mr. S. M. Mohsin	Bihar		Psychology		Asst. Prof. Rs. 200 p.m.	15,500
240	Mr. M. V. Joshi	Bombay		Radio Eng.		Under consideration	15,500
241	Mr. M. T. Bengali	Bombay		Elec. Eng.		Under consideration	15,500
242	Mr R. C. Chanderker.	Bombay		Textile Eng.		Reader in Weaving Rs. 500 p.m.	15,500
243	Mr. R. S. Kankre	Bombay		Chem. Eng.		Under consideration	23,500
244	Mr. S. G. Vyas	C. P. & Berar		Chem. Eng.		Under consideration	23,500
245	Mr. N. T. Rao	C. P. & Berar		Elec. Eng.		Under consideration	23,500
246	Mr. D. S. J. Rao	Madras		Ceramics		Works Supdt. Rs. 230 p. m.	15,500
247	Mr. C. D. Murthy	Madras		Applied Physics		Exp. Physist Rs. 600 p. m.	15,500
248	Mr. R. K. Murthy	Madras		Mech. Engg.		Under consideration	15,500
249	Miss. R. J. Irani	Madras		Drugs & Pharmaceutical.		Under consideration	15,500
250	Mr. S. P. R. Tata	Orissa		Mech. Eng.		Asst. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.	15,500
251	Mr. M. K. Patra	Orissa		Veterinary Sc.		Under consideration	15,500
252	Mr. S. Nath	Orissa		Education		Lecturer in Training College Rs. 125 p.m.	15,500
253	Mr. D. V. Mahapatra	Orissa		General Agr.		Under consideration	15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
254	Mr. R. N. Divedi	Orissa	Agr. Marketing	Senior Marketing Officer Rs. 300 p.m.	23,500
255	Mr. A. B. Mohanty	Orissa	Civil Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
256	Mr. J. N. Hota	Orissa	Gen. Eng.	Sugar Cane Specialist Rs. 200 p. m.	23,500
257	Mr. D. N. Nanda	E. Punjab	Agr. Statistics	Awaiting appointment.	23,500
258	Mr. P. Manohar	U.P.	Town Planning	Asst. Eng.	15,500
259	Mr. G. S. Shukla	U.P.	Cooperation	Under consideration	15,500
260	Mr. D. K. Dutta	W. Bengal	Chem. Eng.	Under consideration	15,500

(B) SCHEDULED CASTE SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME.

1	Mr. S. M. Dabat	C.P.	B. Sc. (Hons.) Agr.		23,000
2	Mr. R. M. Sbende	C.P.	B. Sc. (Hons.) Agr.	Do.	22,000
3	Mr. D. M. Gajurikan.	Bombay	M. A. Statistics	Do.	20,000
4	Mr. N. Saha	Bengal	B. Sc. Engg.	Do.	15,000
5	Mr. Jit Singh Naphry.	Punjab	Degree of Mech. Eng.	Do.	21,000
6	Mr. J. C. Dass	Bengal	Veterinary Sc.	Do.	19,000

*The *Scheduled Caste Scholars on their return from abroad are not bound to serve Government. The position of their employment is not known to this Ministry.

POPPY CULTIVATION AND OPIUM MANUFACTURE IN INDIAN STATES

68. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the area under poppy cultivation and the quantity of opium manufactured in the States which acceded to the Indian Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The area under poppy cultivation and the quantity of the opium manufactured was 49,025 acres and 7,935 maunds respectively in 1947.

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

69. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;

(ii) the number of Superintendents;

(iii) the number of Assistants; and

(iv) the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (i) to (iv) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Number of Officers and Clerks in the Ministry of Defence

(i) Gazetted Officers (excluding Superintendents who are also gazetted officers)	77
(ii) Superintendents	41
(iii) Assistants	281
(iv) Stenographers and clerks	410

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

61. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;

(ii) the number of Superintendents;

(iii) the number of Assistants; and

(iv) the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (i) Number of gazetted officers, 42 excluding Superintendents.

(ii) Number of Superintendents, 10.

(iii) Number of Assistants, 90.

(iv) Number of clerks (II and III Division) and Stenographers, 186.

62—63. [CANCELLED]

Thursday
3rd March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume II, 1949

(24th February, 1949 to 18th March, 1949)

Fourth Session

OF THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

1949

Parliament Library

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART—II PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 3rd March, 1949.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A. M. **DEATH OF SHRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU.**

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister and Leader of the House): It has become my painful duty, Sir, as Leader of this House, to refer from time to time to the passing away of the illustrious sons and daughters of India. Recently I referred to the passing away of a very eminent son of India, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Then the Governor of a Province suddenly died. He was a very distinguished servant of the State. When we refer to these distinguished sons or daughters of the country, we say often enough that it will be difficult to replace them, that they are irreplaceable, which may be true enough in a partial manner. But, today, I with your leave would like to refer to the passing away early yesterday morning of one about whom it can be said with absolute truth that it is impossible to replace her or to find her like. She was at pains for the last year and a half or a little more as the Governor of a great Province with many problems and she functioned as Governor with exceeding ability and exceeding success as can be judged from the fact that every one in that Province, from the Premier and his Ministers and Government to the various groups and classes and religious communities down to the worker and the peasant in the field, had been drawn to her and had found a welcome in her heart. She had succeeded very greatly as a Governor and as a great servant of the State in an exalted position. But it is not as a Governor that I should speak much of her; for she was a much greater persona than Governors are normally supposed to be. What exactly she was, it is a little difficult for me to say, because she had become almost a part of us, a part of our National heritage of today and a part of us individuals who had the great privilege to be associated with her for a multitude of years in our struggle for freedom and in our work.

Sir, it is a little difficult to see persons with whom you have been so closely associated in proper perspective, and yet one can feel that to some extent. And thinking of her one sees a person to whom any number of epithets and adjectives might be applied. Here was a person of great brilliance. Here was a person vital and vivid. Here was a person with so many gifts, but above all with some gifts which made her perfectly unique. She began life as a poetess. In later years, when the compulsion of events drew her into the National Struggle and she threw herself into it with all the zest and fire that she possessed, she did not write much poetry with pen and paper, but her whole life became a poem and a song. And she did that amazing thing: she infused artistry and poetry to our National Struggle. Just as the Father of the Nation had infused moral grandeur and greatness to the Struggle, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave it artistry and poetry and that zest for life and indomitable spirit which not only faced disaster and catastrophe, but faced them with a light heart and with a song on her lips and smile on her face. Now I do not

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

think, being myself a politician which most of us are, that hardly any other gift was more valuable to our National life than this lifting it, out of the plane of pure politics, to a higher artistic sphere which she succeeded in doing in some measure.

Looking back upon her life, one sees an astonishing combination of gifts. One, here is a life full of vitality; one, here is 50 years of existence—not merely existence but a vital, dynamic existence—touching many aspects of our life, cultural and political. And whatever she touched, she infused with something of her fire. She was indeed a pillar of fire. And then again, she was like cooling running water, soothing and uplifting and bringing down the passion of our politics to the cooler levels of human beings. So it is difficult for one to speak about her except that one realises that here was a magnificence of spirit and it is gone.

We shall, no doubt, for generations to come, remember her, but perhaps those who come after us and those who have not been associated with her so closely will not realise fully the richness of that personality which could not easily be translated or transmuted into spoken words or records. So she worked for India. She knew how to work and she knew how to play. And that was a wonderful combination. She knew how to sacrifice herself for great causes. She knew also to do that so gracefully and so graciously that it appeared an easy thing to do and not anything entailing travail of spirit. If a sensitive person like her must suffer from tremendous travail of spirit, no doubt she did, but she did it so graciously that it appeared that that too was easy for her. So she lifted our struggle into a higher plane and gave it a certain touch which I cannot think anybody else can give or is likely to give in future.

Sir, I said she was a curious combination of so many things; she represented in herself a rich culture into which flowed various currents which have made Indian culture so great as it is. She herself was a composite both of various currents of culture in India as well as various currents of culture both in the East and the West. And so she was, while being a very great national figure, also truly an Internationalist, and wherever she might go in the wide world, she was recognised as such and as one of the great ones of the earth. It is well to remember that specially today, when through stress of circumstances we may occasionally drift into a narrow nationalism and forget the larger objectives that inspired the great ones who laid down the foundations of our National Movement. The Great Father of the Nation and this great woman who has also shaped our National Movement so powerfully, not so much on the direct political plane, although she functioned there and adequately functioned, but in those invisible planes, which are so very important, because they shape the nation's character, because they mould ultimately its mental and aesthetic and artistic outlook and without that mental, moral, aesthetic and artistic outlook, any success that we may gain may well be an empty success; because, after all, we seek freedom, to gain which, is good in itself, but we seek freedom to achieve something else. We seek freedom to achieve a good life for our people. What is the good life? Can you imagine any good life which does not have an artistic and an aesthetic element in it and a moral element in it? That will not be a good life; it will be some temporary phase of existence which is rather dry and harsh, and unfortunately, the world grows drier and harsher and more cruel. In our own experience of the last two years political life has become a little harsh, cruel intolerant and suspicious and in the world today, we see suspicion and fear all round, fear of each other. How are we to get over this? It is only through some experience of moral heights that we might overcome it, and that was the way

shown to us by the Father of the Nation, or else the other way is to approach it from the human point of view, from the artistic and aesthetic point of view, and the human point of view is the forgiving point of view, is the point of view full of compassion and understanding of humanity and its failings as well as its virtues. And so Sarojini brought that human point of view, full of understanding, full of compassion for all who are in India or outside.

The House knows that she stood more than any single human being in India for the unity of India in all its phases, for the unity of its cultural content, the unity of its geographical areas. It was a passion for her. It was the very texture, the warp and woof of her life. It is well to remember that when we sometimes fall into narrower grooves, because greatness has never come from narrowness of mind or again greatness for a nation as for an individual comes from a wide vision, a wide perspective, an inclusive outlook and a human approach to life. So, she became an interpreter in India of the various phases of our rich cultural inheritance. She became an interpreter in India of the many great things that the West has produced, and she became an interpreter in other parts of India of India's rich culture. She became the ideal ambassador and the ideal link between the East and the West, and between various parts and groups in India. I do not myself see how we are to find the like of her now or in the future. We shall have no doubt great men and women in the future, because India, even when she was low in the political scale, has never failed to produce greatness in her children. And now, that India is free, I have no doubt that India will produce great men and women in the future, as she has done in the past and in the present, before our very eyes, we have seen these great figures, and yet, that while India produces great men and women, whether she will or can produce just another like Sarojini. So we think of her as a brightness, as a certain vitality and vividness as a poetry infused into life and activity, as something tremendously important and rich, and yet something which in terms of the material world is rather insubstantial, difficult to grip and difficult to describe, as something which you can only feel, as you can feel beauty, as you can feel the other higher things of life. May be some memory of this may go to other generations who have not seen her and inspire them. I think it will, but I do not think we can ever feel that as we poor mortals who had the privilege of being associated with her have felt.

So, in making this reference to this House, I can only recount various ideas that come into my mind, and perhaps I recount them in a somewhat confused way, because my mind feels afflicted and confused as if an intimate part of it was cut off from it and because it is difficult to speak or to judge of people for whom one has a great deal of affection. It was the affection of unity. It was the affection of one who even in his younger days was tremendously inspired by her speech and action and who during the succeeding decades ever grew more and more to love her and to admire her and to think of her as a rich and rare being. That rich and precious being is no more and that is sorrow for us, inevitably, and yet, it is something more than sorrow. It is, if we view it in another light a joy and triumph for us, that India of our generation has produced such rare spirits which have inspired us and which will inspire us in the future.

12 NOON

Sir, it is customary when making such a reference to say that the sympathy and condolence of this House might be conveyed to the relatives of the person who has passed away. I say so and yet, really the bond that held Sarojini to all of us here and to thousands and tens of thousands in this country was

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

as close and great as the bond that held her to her own children or to her other relatives and so though we send this message of condolence on behalf of this House all of us really require that message to soothe our hearts.

Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan (U. P. : Muslim): I associate myself with every word that has fallen from the lips of the Honourable the Prime Minister. Many of us who had the privilege and honour of the friendship of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu feel deep sorrow at the passing away of this great Lady of the land and the feeling is so deep that it is not capable of a verbal expression. She will be mourned not only in this country but in every part of the world where she had a host of admirers and friends. The Prime Minister put a question, as to what made her so great? I also have been wondering, and I feel it was the irresistible charm of her personality, her human qualities and her broad mindedness and catholocity of outlook. Even when the country was in the grip of bitter political controversies, there was no group in this country which did not admire and respect her. She took a leading part in the battle for the freedom of this country, and like her brothers, her distinguished brothers, she also cheerfully underwent all the sufferings and trials in freedom's struggle. The very people who put her in prison admired her and no sooner was she out, the ready people entertained. Surely a lady with such a personality is irreplaceable, as the Prime Minister has said. I call her incomparable in her qualities.

She was an orator of a very high order and she kept her audiences spell bound and bewitched them by her elegance of diction and sonorous phrases. Who is there in this House who has not been bewitched in a similar manner some time or other or who has not been inspired by her speeches? It is too early to form a true appreciation of the services which she has rendered. I know, coming as I do from the province of which she was the Governor, how great is our grief at her passing away, and how difficult it will be to replace her with a Governor with the same qualities. It is almost impossible. I do not think her memory can ever be effaced. I feel she will remain for ever an example to the womanhood of India, a source of inspiration to coming generations.

With these words, I associate myself with the sentiments already expressed, and join the Prime Minister in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family. I almost feel I am as much a member of her family as her own sons and daughters.

Mr. Homi Mody (Bombay : General) : Sir, I desire to join in the tribute which has been paid by the Prime Minister to the memory of Sarojini Devi. I can but feebly echo the feeling and eloquent terms in which he referred to the truly great and amazing personality which has just passed away. I had the privilege of knowing Sarojini Devi for over thirty years, and to know her was to love and admire her versatility and tremendous personality. She was, without doubt, one of the most remarkable women of the age, and it is not surprising that her death should have come with a sense of profound personal sorrow to millions of her countrymen.

Reference has been made to her many-sided gifts, and to her infectious charm. I would only add that she was equally at home in the hut of the peasant and the worker as in the palaces of the mighty, and wherever she went, she infused happiness and good-humour all round. Sir, she has left a fragrant memory behind, which will long be cherished by not only those who had the privilege of knowing her in person, but by the millions who had heard of her and admired her brilliance and personality.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wholeheartedly associate myself with all that has fallen from the Leader of the House and the other members who have spoken. In Sarojini Devi Mother India has lost one of her greatest and noblest daughters. She lived a rich and glorious life. Whatever department of public life and activity she touched, there was none which she did not adorn. When she presided over the Asian Conference all of us felt that it was Mother India who was represented, and it was Mother India who spoke. She raised the level of the discussions to a height of which all of us were proud, and we felt that India had at last regained her lost glory and once more attained her position in the comity of nations. She was essentially human. She was the simpliest of the simple, and she made no difference between the rich and the poor, or the high and the low.

I have heard many of her comrades and friends call her '*Akka*'—elder sister. She was really an elder sister to all; and with her charming manners and affection to all, she enlivened our history over a period of thirty years and more. She was a poet, a patriot and also a stout fighter. These qualities are rare, in one and the same person. She was one of the truest followers of Mahatma Gandhi. We can never forget her. In the last generation, whenever a daughter was born in the house, ten to one, that daughter was called Sarojini. Though Sarojini Devi has left us, she has left her name almost in every house from one end to the other of this great continent. She has indeed, not left us at all. She has implanted herself in our hearts. May God bless her. I am quite sure she has acquired an abiding place in Heaven. May her soul rest in peace! I wish to convey the message of goodwill and condolence to the members of the bereaved family on your behalf and on my own.

As a mark of respect and reverence I request honourable members will kindly stand in their seats and observe silence.

THE GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

First Stage

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now proceed to the discussion of the General Budget. But before doing so I have to announce to the House that under Rule 93, I fix the time limit for speeches as 15 minutes for each honourable member excepting the Honourable the Finance Minister for whom 45 minutes or more will be allowed, if necessary.

Though the time limit is fixed as 15 minutes, if it is desired by the House that a large number of honourable members should be allowed to participate in the debate, each honourable member wishing to speak, will strictly confine himself to relevant remarks and will avoid repetitions and try to close his remarks within ten minutes. Pandit Kunzru.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru (U. P.: General): The wide departure of the revised estimates from the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year that is coming to a close offers a tempting subject for criticism; but the budget for next year raises such important issues that I must resist this temptation and pass on to a consideration of these issues.

Our economic situation of which our financial position is only a part requiries us to pay close and immediate attention to a number of problems, the most important of which seem to be four.

In the first place our food resources must be increased largely by more food being grown in the country. The root cause of many troubles that we suffer from today is the inadequate production of food and this must receive the first attention of everyone who takes an intelligent interest in the public affairs of this country.

[Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.]

The second question that seems to me to require our constant attention is the need for increasing our exports in order to be in a position to obtain all those things that we cannot get except from abroad. The Finance Minister has told us that our foreign exchange resources are extremely slender. It is necessary for us therefore to attend to this question as clearly as possible. But this can be done only if we consider the different parts of our economy as a balanced whole.

Apart from this, this question is intimately connected with two other questions, namely, those of greater production in general and of lower prices. The connection between increased exports and lower prices must be clear to everybody who notices the difference between the price levels in this country and the price levels, say, in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. There is a great disparity between the level of prices ruling in India on th one side and these countries on the other. Unless we can bring about a proper parity between our prices and foreign prices the outlook for us connot be regarded as bright. I am sure that everyone expected that the Honourable the Finance Minister would place these matters in the forefront in his budget speech, but on the first two of the subjects that I have referred to the Honourable Minister is almost entirely silent. On the other two he has had something to say, but it is not of a very reassuring character.

Sir, before I deal with these matters I should like to refer very briefly to some smaller questions—questions that are big in themselves but appear somewhat insignificant in comparison with the issues to which I have ventured to draw the attention of the House. It is very disappointing to know that the economy expected from the labours of the Economy Committee has not so far been realised at all and that the position is so uncertain that the Minister of Finance has thought himself justified in omitting any provision for making a out in the expenditure as a result of the reports already submitted by the Committee. Sir, the matter, as I have said, is in itself important and I hope that the inability of the Finance Minister to effect any economy so far, or the rather depressing outlook for the future, is not due to the refusal of the various Ministries to give effect substantially to the recommendations of the Committee. I know that the matter rests with the Government as a whole and not with the Finance Minister. But I trust that considering the inflationary forces that are in existence and the need for controlling even development expenditure at the present time, he will cast his influence firmly on the side economy.

Now a word about the taxation proposed by him. The specific measures to which I want to draw the attention of the House are the proposed increase in the rates for letters and postcard, the levy of a duty of a pice per yard on coarse cloth, and the increase in the sugar excise duty. The Honourable Minister has been perfectly frank with us and has told us that the position is such that he has to try and find out ways of making up for the loss of the salt revenue. But there is this difference between the salt tax and the increase in the postal rates for letters and postcards, that however undesirable a tax on the necessaries of life may be, the salt tax was paid by those who purchased salt and who therefore benefited in some measure: but so far as letters and postcards are concerned, I do not think that the ordinary man is anxious that their delivery should be accelerated. The poorer people would be satisfied with the present arrangements for their delivery if they were more efficient. It seems to me that such arrangements as have been made for speeding up the delivery of letters have been made in the interests of more fortunate people. I therefore regret the proposed increase in the rates for letters and postcards.

The duty on coarse cloth will certainly be paid by those who purchase the cloth. I do not know what the yield from it is expected to be, but I wish that my honourable friend had thought of some other source of revenue and left the poor man's cloth un-taxed.

These matters would in normal times have required a fuller treatment than is possible today because I should like, after referring very briefly to our Defence expenditure and our Defence requirements, to pass on to the consideration of our capital budget which raises issues of far-reaching importance. Sir, though the Honourable the Finance Minister spoke in cautious terms about future Defence expenditure; it seemed to me, reading between the lines, that he hoped, like his predecessor, for a substantial reduction in it. I have been a strong critic of Defence expenditure for years, but considering the present international situation I do not think that the level of our Defence expenditure is very high. Whatever reorganisation may be made in future, in order to have a more balanced force, I doubt whether it would be possible to reduce this expenditure in any appreciable measure in the immediate future. The burden may seem to be heavy but it is the price that we pay for insuring the life of the nation against aggression from without.

Indeed, Sir, are certain elements that might tend somewhat to increase rather than reduce the Defence expenditure. The first question I should like to refer to in this connection is that of the future of the troops maintained by the Indian States at the present time. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has done a magnificent piece of work in integrating the States with India; it is a work for which he will be remembered for ever in Indian history; the vigour and speed with which he has dealt with matters relating to the future of the States deserve our admiration and gratitude in the fullest measure. I hope that he will complete his work by making the first class troops maintained by the Indian States an integral part of the Indian Army. And if this happens, as I hope it will before long, it is possible that the expenditure on the Army instead going down might go up a little.

The second question that I shall deal with in this connection is the dissatisfaction, deep and genuine, among Indian Commissioned Officers with the present rates of pay. The Government of India have fixed their scales of salary after a consideration of the whole matter including the relation between the salaries of Indian Commissioned Officers and the officers employed in the higher Civil Services. But the military officers are in a special position. To mention only one special factor, I would ask the House to bear in mind that the mess expenditure that they have to bear has no counterpart in the family budgets of the civil officers. Then, the life that they lead owing to frequent transfers makes it very difficult for them to educate their children properly or to bear the other household expenses that are apt at times to be heavy because of the need of maintaining two establishments. In view of these considerations, I plead for more sympathetic attention being paid to this question. I do not propose that the scales of salary should be raised, but I think that the military officers should be provided with certain amenities that would make a military career popular and produce contentment among the officers. The suggestions that I would make in this connection are that, say, half the expenditure on the education of the children of officers up to the rank of Lt.-Colonel shou'd be borne by the State. Again some provision should be made in the Defence Budget for the reduction of the house rents and other incidental charges like payment for light and water that the military officers have to pay. I hope that these amenities will not lead to heavy expenditure but in my opinion their provision is necessary if we want to recruit young men of a proper stamp to our Defence Forces.

[Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.]

Lastly, Sir, I should like to refer to the Royal Indian Air Force. We have recently been informed of a plan for the development of the Royal Indian Navy But we are not aware of any such plan for the development of the Indian Air Force. The Honourable the Minister of Finance has said that this matter is under the consideration of the Government. I do not know what Government intend to do, but I hope that the measures that they take now will be such as to enable a speedy expansion of the Force so that, it may at least be doubled very soon.

Now I wish to refer during the few minutes that remain to me, if my time is over, I shall not refer to it. Is my time over, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two minutes left.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: I do not think that in two minutes I can deal with the subject that I propose to discuss. Perhaps I shall choose some other occasion for discussing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The honourable member may have five minutes.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Perhaps I could touch the fringe of the subject in five minutes.

Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmad (West Bengal: Muslim): We have no objection to his speaking; we shall curtail our own speeches.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Sir, I do not want to give rise to any feeling in this House. If any honourable member thinks that having exceeded my time-limit, I should sit down, I am perfectly prepared to do so.

Honourable Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They all seem to be anxious to hear the honourable member.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: During the war we saw the phenomenon of grossly unbalanced capital Budgets and it is these unbalanced Budgets that were responsible for the severe inflationary pressure that existed then in this country. Now, though the war is over, unbalanced capital Budgets continue. Take, for instance, the year that is drawing to a close. Eliminating the special transactions due to the arrangements made for the payment of sterling pensions and the acquisitions of Defence installations and surplus stores, the revised figures seem to show that the deficit was of the order of Rs. 158 crores. Now, in the coming year the deficit will be, according to the Budget figures, about Rs. 134 crores. These deficits have naturally affected our cash balances. They amounted to about Rs. 275 crores on 31st March 1948. On the 31st March, 1949, they are expected to be reduced according to the Budget figures, to Rs. 163 crores. On the 31st March 1950 they are expected to stand only at Rs. 58 crores. I am as keen on the development of our moral and material resources as anybody in this House, but we can provide money for these much-needed development plans only to the extent that our economic situation at present allows. The inflationary forces that existed in the past have not ceased to exert their pressure. It is true that so far, the notes in circulation have not increased since July 1948, but if business activity grows as speedily as we all wish it to, it seems to me inevitable that private and public expenditure in the aggregate should have an inflationary effect and should tend to raise prices. The rise in prices of all things except, I believe, raw materials has been checked, but unless Government consider private and public expenditure on development at one and the same time, there is a great danger that the forces that have been to a certain extent brought under control may get out of hand and place us in an extraordinarily difficult situation.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister of Finance): If I may interrupt for a minute, I should like to know on a point of information if the honourable member is suggesting that the reduction in capital expenditure which Government has proposed must be intensified?

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: I did not hear what the honourable Minister said.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I said, if we go in for heavy capital expenditure at this stage, there is likely to be a spending force created which might intensify the inflationary forces. On that ground we have reduced the capital expenditure. Is the honourable member suggesting that that capital expenditure should be reduced further?

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: The honourable Minister is right in saying that the revised estimates of development expenditure are lower than the Budget estimates, but taking, say, the grants and loans to the Provincial Governments in the coming year, the total seems to me to be higher than it will be in the current year and it is in that sense that I feel that a better control over capital expenditure is necessary. (*Prof. N. G. Ranga*: There is a depression now.) I may mention, in this connection, that the net deposits in the Reserve Bank during the calendar year 1948 increased by about Rs. 13 crores and that the outstanding loans and bills of the commercial banks have increased by about Rs. 38 crores. These facts have to be taken together in a complete survey of the situation. I do not want to be an alarmist; I do not want to be a carping critic of the Finance Minister or of the Government, but it seems to me, in view of the position in which we have been for years, that we ought to be more careful in regard to our capital expenditure.

The honourable Minister has tried to increase production in this country by several measures proposed by him—the abolition of the capital gains tax, the reduction of super-tax, specially on earned incomes and provision of higher depreciation allowance for machinery. Are the steps that he proposes to take in order to instil greater confidence in the business community going to bring about an increase in productive activity? I wish him well and I hope that the steps taken by him will prove effective. But I should be false to myself and be a false friend of the Finance Minister if I did not express my doubts on this subject. At the present time it is very difficult to judge how far these measures will produce the effect that they are intended to. But frankly speaking I think that a stage has been reached when we ought to decide whether we are to give enterprise a free hand or whether we are to go in for a socialistic economy. The contrast may seem unduly sharp to my honourable friend the Finance Minister, but I have to state the question in that way in order to compel the attention of those in authority to this matter. Unless the present uncertainty disappears and the question is handled with greater precision and firmness I frankly doubt whether the measures suggested by the Finance Minister will lead to the desired results. I do not want to dwell any more on this subject though it is a matter of cardinal importance. I shall only say that so far Government have met the increase in capital expenditure over capital receipts by drawing on their balances. It is a piece of good luck that they have been able to do so without increasing the note circulation. But, as I have already said, next year we shall have only Rs. 58 crores left in our cash balances. Unless we take steps to put our economy in order I am afraid that Government may have to ask the Reserve Bank to put more paper money in circulation.

I am conscious that I have not developed the subject as fully as I should, but it is not possible within the limited time allowed to us to do full justice to any subject. I hope, however, that what I have said will be sufficient

[Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru]

to indicate to the House and my honourable friend the Finance Minister the purpose of my remarks and the great need I feel for this matter being dealt with more ccomprehensively more precisely and with greater determination.

The economists consulted by Government last year recommended that the banks should be compelled to keep a portion of their deposits in the shape of government securities. The bankers consulted by them suggested that Government should resort to a system of selective lending. But Government so far have not given any indication of their mind on these subjects, but the time has come when they must take these matters more fully into consideration than they have done lest the worst should befall this country.

Shri B. Das (Orissa: General): Sir, I want your ruling on a certain matter. We thought that on the second year of our national Budget discussions the whole Cabinet will be present in the House to listen to the discussions. Although a few Ministers are present in the House now, the Minister for Development and the Minister for Defence are not present and the weighty observations of my honourable friend Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru went astray. Although my honourable friend the Finance Minister will reply to the points raised, I think, Sir, the House must be assured that the Cabinet listens to its criticism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure, the majority of the Ministers are here and arrangements have been made for taking down notes relating to other Ministries. I am sure no honourable Minister would like to leave the House and it is only for unavoidable circumstances or reasons they may have left. They are bearing that in mind and we need not remind them about it.

Shri B. Das: What arrangement is being made in the House to take down those notes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I believe there are arrangements. Unless I call upon any particular Minister.....

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Sir, if I may say so, my honourable colleagues had not the slightest intention of being discourteous to the House on this matter, and it is really the exigencies of work that have forced some of them to leave the House. But I will have the suggestion made by my honourable friend conveyed to my colleagues and as far as possible see that their desire is fulfilled.

Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar (Madras: General): I must first congratulate the Honourable the Finance Minister on the approbation he has been able to secure from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. That Chamber which has been grumbling about the Congress Government and the socialistic trend that was perceivable in their actions has chosen to extend to the Honourable the Finance Minister its support to all his proposals except one. That probably is a feather in his cap, but unfortunately many of us here are not able to take the same view as the Federated Chamber and we are more likely to look into the Budget that has been presented to us from a different angle than which the Federated Chamber has done. As regards the relief he has given to the industries by way of exemption from customs for raw materials, increase in the depreciation allowance to cover losses on account of falling prices of machinery, and also what was done some time back, namely, exemption from duty on machinery that is imported—they are all for the good and I can wholeheartedly support all of them. I can also support the repeal of the capital gains tax. That is a tax which has failed to achieve anything. It has only led to fraud, to corruption and things like

that. I can give a small instance from my own experience. A money lender purchased a house in a semi-urban area near Coimbatore for Rs. 2,000. I wanted it for a charitable object. I fixed the price at Rs. 5,200. I negotiated with his agent and the document was written. It was sent to the principal. The principal said that the consideration should be shown as Rs. 2,000, the price for which he took it in auction. The transaction fell through. That is how this tax is working. It only leads to fraud. It only leads to misrepresentation of the transactions and their value. So the sooner it is repealed the better it will be for everybody concerned. If, for instance, at the time it was passed, retrospective effect had been given to it for a couple of years, probably Government could have got a fairly good amount. But now, having enacted the law and making it applicable to future transactions, it only leads people, as I said, to fraud and makes people dishonest and also leads to corruption.

Having said that I will also say that the Honourable the Finance Minister has not touched the real reasons for capital not flowing into industries, want of enterprise in starting industries and things like that. He has made us believe —I hope he did not intend it—that it is simply because of the direct taxation or over-taxation as people put it that capital does not flow into industries and enterprise is not coming forward. In my humble opinion it has nothing to do with that. The real reason is that people are talking in all sorts of ways. They say there will be nationalisation, they say there will be acquisition of all the properties on a value to be fixed at random. A person who wants to invest money in an enterprise will not be prepared to part with the money if he is not sure that the enterprise is going to last for some time, that he is going to get some return for it and also that he will get back the capital he has invested when or if it is going to be taken over by the Government. Now what happens? In the first place there is all sorts of talk about nationalisation. My friend the Honourable Minister for Industries says he is going to nationalise a certain number of industries but with reference to others he is going to have control. Control in what matters? I cannot see very much difference between control proposed and nationalisation. The number of items in which he wants to have control practically amounts to taking over control of the whole field of industry. Pointed reference has also been made to the provision that has been proposed in the Constitution Bill, namely, that any commercial or industrial enterprise can be taken over at any price that may be fixed by the Provincial or the Central Legislature as the case may be. What has happened with reference to the *samindaris* may or may not be justifiable. It is a matter in which much can be said on both sides. But so far as industrial and commercial concerns are concerned you cannot say the same thing. Money is going to be invested—not only is it already invested but you expect people to go in and invest money in the new enterprises and in the expansion of the present enterprises. Will anybody do it with his eyes wide open that at any moment these concerns may be taken over at any price that may be fixed? Just two or three days back I was looking at *The Hindu* of Madras. There the Honourable Minister for Finance is reported to have said in the local Legislature that he was going to take over the eletricity concerns in the Province at a certain valuation which would not be the market value. He was asked what will be the price. He was not prepared to give it out. He said it is a matter which is under negotiation between him and the Central Government. If such is the state of affairs how can you really expect anybody to come and invest capital in enterprises. That is the main reason why capital is not prepared to come in. Not only that. There is the Dividend Limitation Bill which is pending before this Assembly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The honourable member may continue after Lunch.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar: I was saying that the help which the industry wanted is not of the sort which the honourable Minister for Finance is proposing. I said that apart from the relief we want to give with reference to machinery, raw materials and depreciation, what is necessary is an assurance with reference to certain matters. I mentioned two of these matters, one is the question of nationalisation and control and the other is the question of compensation that has to be given in cases where the concerns are taken over. There is also a third matter about which some assurance will be necessary before private enterprise can be expected to function satisfactorily. This concerns the managing agency system. This system is needed for starting new enterprises. You want somebody to plan, make the necessary arrangements, get the capital necessary and start the new enterprises. Once the concern is started the necessity for the managing agent may not be apparent. There is therefore necessity for the system of managing agents. And yet there is a demand that this system should go. The Trade Unions have asked for ending the system. The shareholders or investors do not want the agency system. The Stock Exchange does not want the Managing agency system. In these circumstances the managing agents want to be certain of their position in the new set-up. If they are not assured of their future, you cannot expect them to start new enterprises. As somebody says, their future is very dark. Hence they want to be assured of their position in the future before they start new enterprises. I submit it is these things which stand in the way of the development of industries, the industrialisation of the country and proper economy being established between agriculture and industry in this country.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: On a point of information, may I ask if the honourable member is suggesting that we should give some indication of the lines on which we propose to deal with the managing agency provisions in the Companies Act or is he suggesting that the existing provisions are sufficient for managing agents?

Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar: It is not that. Unless and until some sort of assurance for the future that they will be allowed to continue for some time or that some compensation will be given to them, they would not exert themselves. Everybody wants some reward for his services. If they are not going to have any reward for their services and if they are going to be sent away bag and baggage out of their business, you cannot expect them to undertake a complicated business like bringing into existence a commercial or industrial concern. That is the position, Sir. I am sorry I have spoken only for five minutes in the forenoon before we adjourned for lunch. Now after reassembling I have spoken only for another five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Honourable Member spoke for ten minutes before we adjourned for lunch.

Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar: A few more minutes, Sir.

Let us consider the relief which the honourable the Minister for Finance wants to give these people for the purpose of getting share capital for industries and other enterprises. The relief offered consists of two parts. Under the first part he wants to give relief of three pies in income-tax to people whose income is up to Rs. 10,000. How does it work? According to the figures supplied in the 'Explanatory Memorandum' itself, up to Rs. 3,500 there will be a saving of Rs. 20 a year. At Rs. 4,000 it comes to Rs. 26; at 5,000 it comes

to about Rs. 35 and at Rs. 10,000 it comes to about Rs. 120 or so. Does he seriously expect that by giving this relief from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150 he is going to make these people save a lot of money and put them in new enterprises? I consider this is merely a sort of eye-wash, or a token if you like. It is not a token we want now. We want actually something substantial by which we can attain what we want. On the other side, let us see what these people are put to. I may say these people who belong to the middle class go to the mills and buy fine cloth for their apparel. If you calculate the cloth which they purchase for their use paying the excise duty that is proposed, it will come to about half the relief that is given. In addition they will have to pay higher prices for sugar and betel-nuts which are commonly used by many in our part of the country. Then they have to share in the higher duties on motor spirit and tyres. In these days when people have to live far away from their place of business, motor transport is very important. Travel in buses will become costlier and transport of goods by lorries will also become costlier. If we add up all these additional charges I do not think the relief the honourable Minister proposes to give will mean anything. As a matter of fact, the burden that is going to be thrown on these people will be more than the relief proposed.

But that is not all. These are people who are not very badly off. The relief that is sought to be given is to people who are getting Rs. 3,500 and upwards. In other words, these people have an income of Rs 300 a month and upwards. But the burden which he proposes to impose falls not only on these classes, but also on those whose income is very much less. This is a proposal which in calmer moments we cannot accept. Not only that. If, as I said, the Federated Chamber of Commerce approves of the Budget, it is partly because of the relief they get and partly because of the trend that is shown or the token, as he himself puts it, about the future of the tax-set-up of our country. The choice has always been between direct taxation and the indirect taxation. If we mean anything by what we have agreed upon in the other Assembly that income ought to be fairly distributed and wealth should not concentrate in a few person's hands, it can only be done by direct taxation. If you are going to have indirect taxation, the burden will fall on every body, the rich as well as the poor. Everybody has got to contribute; there is no question of equalisiug income or wealth. Equalisation of wealth and income can only be done by direct taxation. To reduce direct taxation and replace it by indirect taxation is a method, which I do not think ought to be accepted, after we accepted what we did in the Constituent Assembly.

On other matter about Dividend Limitation Bill. I said the other day that I do not at all consider the limitation as unfair. Six per cent. for new companies and average of two years provided for the older companies is very fair indeed. But my objection is with the incidence who is suffering and who is affected by this limitation? Ninety per cent. of the people who have got shares in these companies are small men who have a few shares. I may in this connection state one experience of mine in a mill in which I happen to be connected. I found, there were five representatives of the Managing Agents and two outsiders including myself on the Board of Management. I said it was very unfair and there ought to be at least a majority of outsiders. After some arguments, they accepted. We went through the list. What did we find? Except us two, there was nobody else qualified to be a director. That shows the way in which the shares are distributed. The shares are distributed among a large number of small men, men with small incomes. If you are going only to touch them, what happens? It is only they who will suffer and you would not get on the other side, the managing agent in whose hands all the money will be free to play with and to expand the business or use the

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money in any way he likes. That will be the position to which we have come. *(Interruption).* Just one or two words about the controls and I will close. As I have said the proposals only lead to the substitution of indirect taxation to direct taxation. Also the other proposal with reference to the bigger income is also very objectionable, for these reasons. I find from a list that has been published by one of the Chambers of Commerce that incomes above a lakh and a half come to only 499 persons and the amount of two crores and odd is to be distributed among these people. As my honourable friend was saying, if those people with this huge income are a few, how are they going to invest their money; they will have to invest them somewhere; they cannot take it away. It seems to me.....

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi (Madras: General): Five hundered persons getting more than a lakh must be much more than five crores. You said two crores?

Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar: I said the total relief is two crores. For those people who have got an income of 1½ lakh and upwards which come to only 499 persons according to the figures supplied to me by one of the Chambers of Commerce, two crores of rupees are going to be distributed among them. What I am asking is. Is it fair? Is it necessary? I am opposing it. It is quite unnecessary that relief should be given to these 499 people at probably the rate of about 1 or 2 lakhs each with the result of throwing the burden on the poorer people from whom in the shape of cloth excise and sugar excise and other things are taken. It is very unfair.

As regards the controls what has the control led to? Let us take these two cases of sugar and cloth with reference to which these proposals regarding excise duties are proposed. Well, within the last eight months of last year, I am told the mills in Ahmedabad alone have made something like 75 crores of rupees in profits and incidentally, they have put in about ten crores of rupees in the pockets of the managing agents. Speaking for Coimbatore about which I know better; about three or four crores of rupees have gone to the mills and about 75 lakhs of rupees have been earned as commission by the Managing Agents. This is what the controls have led to. What happens? The prices are put up. Even with regard to the sugar factories, we saw this morning an answer was given in which it was stated the profits which were eight lakhs last year have increased to 17 lakhs on account of this control this year. That was the answer given by the honourable Minister in charge. Well, these huge incomes have been accumulated at the expense of the consumers. I will say one more thing and that is if you are going to limit the dividends, in many cases it will happen that not only the small investors will be affected, but also the workmen, because according to the award given by many of the arbitrators, there is a link between the dividend that is given and the bonus that will be allowed to these workmen. So, if the dividend is restricted, automatically the bonus is also restricted. So, the sufferer is not only the small shareholder, but also the worker. That is how it is affecting them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I remind the honourable member, it is very embarrassing to me. Already the honourable member has taken 27 minutes. From 2-30 to 2-47 it is 17 minutes and before lunch he had ten minutes and in all he had 27 minutes.

Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar: Just a minute or two, Sir..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I might myself be liable to this temptation possibly after I got down from this Chair. But it is rather inconvenient. I am thus preventing other members from having their due share. Honourable members will therefore bear this in mind. Personally I have the least objection to allow any length of time.

Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar: Only a minute or two, Sir.

Then the question may be asked how the gap is to be filled. For that, if only honourable members will look at the budget that is presented, in several matters, the revenue is under-estimated with reference to the revised estimates and in one or two other matters, expenditure is over-estimated. Not only that; as my honourable friend, Pandit Kunzru stated, no credit is taken for the economies that are bound to be effected as a result of the labours of the Retrenchment Committee and also the need there is for retrenchment in the expenditure of the Governments. If these things are taken together, they will probably cover the whole of it. If as I say, the income-tax relief of five lakhs and odd is not given and if on these three items the savings are effected, it will more than cover the deficit that is expected. There will be no need for any increase of these indirect taxes, and thus throwing the burden so much on the poor people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Professor K. T. Shah.

I should like to enforce strictly the time-limit. I am giving sufficient information of this in advance, to every honourable member. Let me not be misunderstood.

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar: General): There is a custom of commencing such remarks as one has to offer on the budget with a volley of congratulations presented to the Honourable the Finance Minister on having submitted a brilliant budget. I am afraid I am no great believer in such a convention. Even so, if I were called upon to concentrate attention on his manner of delivery, on the comprehensive survey he has placed before us, and on the frankness with which he has admitted of having passed "sleepless nights and sleepy days". I must say I would have no hesitation, not only in congratulating him upon himself passing sleepless nights and sleepless days too, but on making me and others pay sleepless attention to what he might be saying on the proper day. Now that the day has come, now that he has put forward his long awaited expose of the country's financial position, and the economic situation, on the contents of that speech, on the detailed material and information presented to us, I am unable to follow that sacrosanct convention of presenting my compliments on a golden salver to the Honourable the Finance Minister. (*An honourable Member*: 'Gold is costly'.) Gold is made costly by inflation by themselves. If it is costly, I am all the more willing not to have gold or even silver for the matter of that, in this exchange of compliments.

Sir, the speech of the honourable Finance Minister is replete with assurances in a heavily pontifical style, and with remarks like, "I am satisfied" "I have convinced myself". In the remarkable passage in the peroration, for example, of his budget speech, he has said, that in laying these various burdens upon the various classes, he is satisfied, and the House must accept his assurance, that he has laid them on proper shoulders, and that he has made equitable demands upon all classes. I am not quoting the exact words of the honourable Minister, but I think he will not dispute that I have given here the sense of those remarks. But such assurances *excathedra*,—how much are they worth, speaking for myself, I find that the budget speech, like the Curate's egg, is good in part, not on the whole. (*An honourable Member*: 'Question: Not even in part?') If that is so, then it is not good at all. But I would be charitable and admit that it is good in parts.

It is a melancholy spectacle that, so many years after the war has ended, the excuse of the war is still trotted out to tell us why the situation is so depressing, and why deficit is inevitable, and has continued, to the extent that it has continued all these four years after the end of the war. I am aware, that democracy is a costly proposition; and democracy of the type that we are

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having is bound to be more of a luxury than elsewhere, because, perhaps, we are not experienced, because perhaps we have commitments suddenly thrown upon us, perhaps we are faced with problems which no forethought could have prevented. I am willing to make every one of these concessions. Also, in my great regard for the principle of democracy, in working political institutions, I agree certain expensiveness or extravagance is inevitable especially when all interests have to be satisfied. But when all claims have been met, and therefore, a steady growth of expenditure has become inevitable, are we simply to resign ourselves to the inevitable? India to-day has a great leeway to make up in a good many directions, in social reform and in economic re-building. The present Government has launched on a variety of schemes, which will, no doubt, yield results at a convenient moment.

For all that I am grateful, and I fully recognise the necessity for increased expenditure such as the Finance Minister and his predecessors have had inevitably to provide for. But even after making all these admissions, and even after giving the fullest recognition to the circumstances that be set them, and the problems that faced them, I am afraid that that close scrutiny to economy, that full attention that we should have expected from a seasoned economist of the ripe standing of Dr. Matthai is not visible in this presentment of the budget that he has placed before us.

On an earlier occasion Dr. Matthai was pleased to tell us that if he went back to his old profession, and had to put forward his old views and doctrines of economics, he would have hardly any conviction to present. I am sorry to note that at so early an age he should have been so utterly disillusioned, that he should have to say that he will not be able to teach doctrines that he once had at heart with any degree of belief or conviction. I do not know whether I should congratulate him, or condole with him. But I am myself unable to shed those convictions, however, impracticale they may sound. Ministers, and particularly Finance Ministers, are but the creatures of circumstances. That, Sir, is a fruitful excuse. But I should have thought that lesser man might trot out that as an explanation of his own lack of ability, but not men of the level of Dr. John Matthai. I should have thought that men of his stamp should have been able to mould circumstances to meet their requirements, rather than be victims of those circumstances, and hold that the circumstances have been stronger than themselves.

Sir, I have no desire to trespass upon the time of the House or its patience. But if you look at the various items and estimates presented to us; if you scrutinise the figures that have been given to us with regard to the various items of revenue and expenditure, you will find there is hardly any art of budgetting visible, any foresight noticeable in estimates that the Honourable Dr. Matthai has presented. Take the single item of Customs and Excise Revenue, or take Income-tax, or the Corporation tax. Take any item you like, on the reveuue side. And I may add, it is the same position on the expenditure side also. In Customs Revenue, the budget estimate and revised estimates show a variation from 87 crores to about 117 crores. In a single year, in about ten months, you have the budget estimate thrown out of order by something like 47 per cent., or more. This you will find throughout, and we find again and again, on the expenditure side. And what is the explanation? "This thing was not foreseen," "that thing could not be attended to", "this was forced by circumstances". I tell you, if that be the prevailing tune, if that is the rule of conduct for Ministers in administering their departments, if that is the standard by which they are to be judged, they and their performances, I am afraid that the Ministers will not be doing their best by the country.

Circumstances are strong, no doubt. Circumstances are very powerful, and may make it impossible in spite of the best of efforts, to make the estimates correspond very nearly to facts. This may be an excellent excuse when the war was on. But with war gone West these four years, without any famine, without any sudden cataclysm, to upset their calculations, the present budget with such wide variations, does not, I am afraid, give any evidence of good budgeting. There seems to be lack of prevision, lack of close attention, lack of careful calculation in sufficient to tell you that there is at least a watch-dog's attention to the finances of the country,—I mean no disrespect—which makes you feel that all is not for the best in this kingdom where Dr. Matthai reigns.

I could take up hours in pointing out the lack of any art of budgeting in preparing this budget, that one would have expected from an economist of Dr. Matthai's standing. I have personally not the slightest doubt about the close attention and careful study that Dr. Matthai is capable of giving to a task like this. I have known him in other connections. I have worked with him in other subjects, and over problems requiring no less attention to details. But I must say that the Matthai of those days who used to be so painstaking, so laborious and meticulous in regard to details, seems to have been changed in the "sleepless nights and sleepy days" that it has been his fate to undergo. (*An honourable Member*: "Age"): I do not think that I can call myself a younger man; and, therefore, it is not for me to say that he is old. Nor do I feel that Dr. Matthai is one who would submit to the ravages of age to the extent of ignoring or neglecting his duty. I personally am quite sure that if, as I hope, he is spared for twenty more years, age will not tell itself on him. And whatever may be the substance of my remarks hereafter, I certainly and sincerely say here and now, that as far as his ability is concerned, I have not the slightest doubt in his capacity.

3 P. M.

Let me now come to a few salient points in the actual Budget that is now before us. On the expenditure side, Sir, you find that it is steadily growing. There are several items in which the excuse has been put forward—this could not be foreseen, that could not be noticed, that there was a sudden calamity and we had to meet it, and so on. A good many of these may be quite true; a good few of these have some substance, but consider this, I think. On the Army side, an increase of 25 or 30 crores of rupees as between the Budget and the revised estimates on the Defence Stores side there is another increase of 21 crores. The explanation that the Honourable the Finance Minister has been pleased to give us is; the Kashmir operations. I could not find from the various papers supplied to me what exactly is the actual cost of the Kashmir operations. I have not been able to discover that even by putting questions; for in answer it is said that it is a matter of high policy, and that it is not in the public interest to give this information to this House. It may be true!

But I do not think that the whole of this increase in the revised estimates —an increase of something like 46 crores—is ascribable to the Kashmir operations alone. The Honourable the Finance Minister may, of course, be "satisfied" about the assurances he has given us; but for my part, I remain somewhat sceptic about these explanations.

The Kashmir operations were, in fact, going on for four months before the Budget was presented. And if that is so, is it for the Honourable the Finance Minister to tell the House that no provision could be made because the "extent and duration" of this could not be foreseen. I do not think it is treating this House with sufficient respect; I do not think it is treating the country

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with sufficient respect, to come here and tell us that this could not be foreseen, even though the operations were going on for four months before the Budget was presented.

What is this budgeting, Sir, again I ask? In Stores and Supplies alone, in a total budget of Rs. 25 crores, there is a sudden increase of something like 80 per cent. or more, raising it to 46 crores. I am not sure that I will be voicing the sentimeuts of a majority in this House if I were to say that the whole Defence expenditure needs very close scrutiny. We were given to criticising the Defence item of the Budget year in year out when there was foreign rule. The presence of our own Ministers, the presence of our own Goverument, does not essentially change this fact, in my opinion, however, much I may be in a miuority in thinking so.

I am a pasifist, and make no secret of it. I feel also that, situated as we are, if we desire to maintain our independence, it is necessary to have some Defence provision. But let our provision not be such, as to make it appear in the least degree to be a menace to other, or expose us to the hostility of others who may have aggressive intentions.

This is a very serious matter of policy into which I do not wish to go just now. But there is one characteristic of our Defence expenditure, in contrast with that in other countries, which I would like this House to think seriously about; and I would beg my honourable friend the Finance Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet also to think over very seriously. In all countries of the world, the last war and the one preceding it— so called war to end war—have left an aftermath of increased unproductive expenditure on the maintenance of the defence forces. And we, perhaps, being in the situation in which we are, cannot be an exception to it.

I fully recognise that. But at the same time, in other countries, they have resources and equipment by which they can meet all their requirements by their owu efforts. They are able to meet all their Defence expenditure by a mere transfer of money from one pocket to another within the country itself. On the other hand, we have to import a great deal of our requirements from other countries. The danger of it does not lie merely in borrowing, or getting the things by other means. The danger is much greater and lies deeply hurried. In this age of standardised production, once you import a machine from a oountry, you will have to be dependent upon that country for all the parts and accessories of that machine. As honourable members know, present day Defence is a highly mechanised affair, and too complicated for me to deal with. But we stand on an entirely different footing from other industrially advanced countries like America which during the war used to put out a ship in two days. For us, therefore, the burden of the Defence expenditure lies not only in the budget figures, but in the insidious character of that expenditure in that we are dependent on foreign sources. It inevitably draws us into the vortex of world politics. It inevitably draws us—whether we like it or not—into alignments of two warring camps, one of which may be for the present sympathetic towards us. But who knows how long we may be friendly with them hereafter? Who knows at what time the call of blood may become stronger than all the other ties?

I will try to be as brief as possible in bringing out the facts. I will now pass on from the expenditure side to the revenue side, which is the really dictating factor for the revenue side has to meet the expenditure side. The various sources of taxation, or the various means to make up the gap which the Honourable the Finance Minister has suggested to us make me wonder if the honourable gentleman was speaking to us with his heart in the right place, or

in the wrong. He is actually admitting that, on the current estimates he would have a deficit of 15 crores. And yet he is giving further relief to the industrialists and to those people who have super-abundant income. And this in addition, to those who do not earn through the sweat of their labour. These are the people to whom he gives relief. And to counter-balance this large relief, he is laying a 50 per cent. increase on postcard and 33-1/3 per cent. increase on envelope. How can the Honourable the Finance Minister tell us that he is satisfied with these proposals, that he has done justice to the poor, that he has been equitable and fair to everybody? I for my part refuse to admit it. Without charging Dr. Matthai with any lack of intellectual honesty, I do believe that Dr. Matthai himself does not believe that this is an equitable budget which he has presented to us.

Consider these figures, Sir. He expects 15 crores of revenue from the postcards at three pies a postcard. At the present rate you will get 32 postcards for a rupee, and he expects that for 15 crores 480 crores of postcards will be sold, which means that for a population of something like 35 crores in this country each person will write about 15 postcards at most a year. This means a little over one a month or if you distribute this between letters and Postcards in proportion of 1 to 2, this would give perhaps one letter every two months. This increase has been made to be able to give relief of ten per cent. to people who can afford to pay super-tax on an income of 2-1/2 lakhs and more a year.

I have never been able to understand the justification for this, in a country which has been led by Mahatma Gandhi till now. It may be said that they have been forced by circumstances to do this, and that the circumstances have been stronger than they expected. Even circumstances cannot justify, in my opinion, the laying of a duty on cloth, the laying of a duty on food, the laying of a duty on tobacco, the laying of a duty on communications, the laying of a duty on any kind of instruction and education or whatever they can get hold of.

It is not only the Central Government which is responsible for laying such burdens or which is the only sinner in this regard. It is the provincial governments also, and the Municipalities or District Boards. The Central Government sets the model for the provincial government, so that, if you are tired at the end of the day and seek some relaxation or recreation in a cinema house, there you will have to pay the entertainment tax. If you want to turn on the electric light and have a little reading enlightenment or amusement you must pay the electricity tax. You have got in many provinces even a sales tax, so that if you buy two rupees worth of anything, there is a sales tax on it. So that where the Central Government gives up, the Provincial Government comes in, where the Provincial Government gives up, the Municipalities come in; and where the municipalities give up the District Boards come in. There is a whole series of taxation, and one does not know where one authority ends and another comes in.

One could have expected such a Budget from the hands of the Finance Minister whose great sympathy for the capitalist or industrialists class is known. But from a former Economist, this Budget is unacceptable. He has also increased the depreciation allowance which they never use; and on their super abundant income he is unwilling to charge the maximum supertax. It means a relief of two crores to the richest class consisting of a few hundred individuals, at the expense of the poorest class consisting of hundreds of millions. This is a kind of budget which I confess I cannot excuse in a Liberal of the standing of Dr. Matthai. This is a kind of budget, even in spite of expectations which the Government of the country, led by such large-hearted, warm-blooded, deep thinking nationalists and liberals, and other members more extreme than the Liberals, cannot ask us to accept, on the simple grounds that

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they have "satisfied" themselves, and that nothing could be more equitable, nothing could be more just than the proposals which they have placed before us.

I would rather have expected or welcomed that they should have left a certain portion of the deficit uncovered than that it be covered by such burdens. There is no need for them to charge the postcard extra to get the two crores out of that, for it is getting blood out of stone, pennies out of the poor man. There are today only five crores of people in the country, who can lay claim to the barest literacy; and they do not write on an average more than ten or twelve letters a year. And yet the Honourable the Finance Minister asks them to pay 50 per cent. extra on their postcards, and 88 1/3 per cent. extra on their envelopes. And to add insult to injury, he tells us that they are going to be conveyed by air. As if there were aeroplanes enough, as if there were runways enough, as if there were personnel enough for every village to be connected by air. I ask Dr. Matthai to tell us whether in this country, where there is hardly 5,000 miles of air route, where there are 700,000 villages or is it now 500,000 and there are many thousands of towns,—I ask him whether he is prepared to say that, within 12 hours every letter posted anywhere in India will be delivered at its destination. The facts are quite to the contrary. If write to the Prime Minister by air, with an express delivery stamp, on a Friday from Bombay the Prime Minister does not get my letter till the following Monday, and that by air mail with an express delivery stamp. I am not concerned just now with the great efficiency or the lack of it of our postal, telegraph or telephone services. I dare say that these increased charges will make them more efficient. But that efficiency if it is going to be helpful, will help Big Business who have urgent communications to make by sending their letters by air-mail. They will also be helped by the removal of the surcharge on the air mail letters, whereas the poor man is made to pay an extra quarter anna on the postcard and an extra half anna on the letter. Our nationalist Finance Minister is not content with what Raisman did but he out-Matthai's himself when he restores war time post-card of 9 pies, even enough Raisman had introduced the six pies post-card. This increase to nine pies, even though he has no excuse for war-time needs is indefensible. Raisman had it in a war-time budget. My honourable friend the Finance Miniater has no other excuse beyond saying "I could not foresee this. This is unexpected. It is circumstances which have forced me." If you are going to plead circumstances to that extent, I for one have no alternative but to say that, if your budget is to be judged by the contents with which you have presented it, and not by your personal knowledge, and integrity, I am afraid it will be condemned unreservedly.

Shri T. Prakasam (Madras: General): It is an unbalanced Budget at a very critical time. It is not called an unbalanced budget in plain terms but it is unbalanced. There are two topics which have to be dealt with as the burning topics of the time. One is the high prices and the other is what is called inflation. Each is dependent on the other. Inflation is known proverbially as making the rich richer and the poor poorer. This Budget, instead of trying to get over inflation is also calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. That is the position in which the budget stands.

I am anxious to place a few facts before you, before the honourable Minister and the honourable members of this House so that they might consider them having regard to the conditions under which this inflation has been brought about and into which the millions of this country have been plunged and whether there is any little chance of getting over it by the remedies provided by the Honourable the Finance Minister. I do not think the situation can be

saved by any mild measures. If you wish to save this country, if you wish to save the millions of all classes your policy must be a different one altogether. Let us go to the root cause of this inflation. Who is responsible for the higher prices, who is responsible for this inflation? I say it is the Government that is responsible for the high prices and it is the Government that is responsible for this inflation.

Inflation has come along with the war into our country. Inflation gave the opportunity to the English people who were in charge of this country to enhance the circulation of currency notes by printing them in a most unwarranted manner and under most unjustifiable circumstances. I shall just give figures of the currency notes printed before the war.

In 1937-38 the notes in circulation were 182·19 crores.

In 1938-39 the notes in circulation were 174·39 crores.

In 1939-40 the notes in circulation were 198·18 crores.

The general index number of prices was 125·6.

In 1940-41 the notes in circulation were 228·08 crores.

The index number was 114·8.

In 1941-42 the notes in circulation were 287·48 crores.

The price index number was 137. ...

In 1942-43 the notes in circulation were 513·44 crores.

The price index number was 178.

In 1943-44 the notes in circulation were 777·17 crores.

The index rose to 286·5.

In 1944-45 the notes in circulation were 968·69 crores.

The index number was 244·2. ...

In 1945-46 the notes in circulation were 1162·64 crores.

The index number was 244·9. ...

In 1946-47 the notes in circulation rose to 1212·52 crores.

The index number was 266·4.

In 1948 the notes in circulation were 1214·20 crores.

The index number rose to 390·1.

Thus it will be seen that from 174·39 crores in 1938-39 the notes in circulation have gone up to 1214·20 crores. Year after year there was such an enhancement in the printing of these notes that from 174·39 crores in 1938-39, when the war broke out, by 1948 it has come to 1214·20 crores. I put the question to you and to the Honourable the Finance Minister when the circulation of notes has increased to such an extent, by over Rs. 1,000 crores, that is a liability that has been cast upon this country. How to discharge this debt? What is the good of simply talking of grow more food this one and that one and similar things? (*An honourable Member*: "Growing more notes"). The other day one question was put to the Honourable Minister on the floor of this House whether he could not cut off this note circulation in one lump as it had been done in other countries, so that the root cause of this inflation would be first removed and the country would become free. The

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reply came straightway "No". So lightly it was disposed of. When currency notes had been printed and put into circulation in the manner in which it had been done before 1948, seeing that the persons who did it were going to leave the country, it is a legitimate demand of the people of this country to ask as to who is responsible for this debt. And what is the value of these currency notes I am asking you.

In 1930-31 it was that the gold standard was declared off. Before that time the currency notes of India had the backing of the gold behind them and there was a guarantee. The English Government was very clever to get over the trouble that was impending upon them at that time. That was the time of the first world economic distress. With a view to meet their own troubles there they first wanted to get rid of this gold standard liability. The reason was well known. It was not only Britain that did it. Germany did it. Gold had disappeared from their vaults. They had to pay to America the debt which they had contracted for the first world war and so their treasury became empty. If the notes were presented before them they had no backing and the country would be declared insolvent. So Germany put up a notice at the Reich Bank gates "Don't present the Reich Marks which we have issued until now; we have no gold in our treasury; all that has been transferred to America; do not present them because they will be dishonoured". So the German Marks became useless. Hundreds and thousands of the German Mark notes were flying in the streets of India in those days.

With regard to Great Britain she was on the verge of ruin along with Germany. Germany became literally bankrupt. England was about to become bankrupt. At that time they had this weapon of forging anything at any time to save themselves as against the poor people of this country. It was Sir Samuel Hoare or some other person who introduced the Gold Ordinance. It was declared in that Ordinance "so far as India is concerned we would give not 20 shillings as usual but 28 to 30 shillings for a pound". That was a temptation thrown before the unfortunate millions of this land and the millions were thirsting to sell away the little gold they had. What was called distress gold with the labourer, the agriculturist, with the women was all collected by some of the magnates, by the rich men of the land, and exported to Britain so that it reached them in time. Otherwise England also would have put up the same notice board which Germany had put.

These currency notes were brought into existence by the British people who have left us. This liability is one which must be repudiated by the people of this country. I for one would repudiate it. I will call upon my people to repudiate this liability. I tabled a Resolution in this very House for the repudiation of the liability of the country with regard to these currency notes. But the Rules of this Government and the Prime Minister's convention that those Members who sit in the Provincial Legislatures should not come here shut me out. I do not know what happened to that Resolution until now.

Therefore, this is the way in which this inflation has been brought about in this country. In all fairness, the Honourable Dr. John Matthai and his Government headed by the Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should repudiate this debt. They should claim this amount from the English people who brought these notes here and foisted them upon our head.

The next point that is known to every one of us but to which we have become so blind and so inconsiderate to ourselves and our country's interests is that growing expenditure is primarily responsible for adding to this inflation. Instead of doing anything to remove this inflation, to reduce its course, they

have been adding to the expenditure. To military expenditure which was already top-heavy, over 34 crores and odd have been added and to civil expenditure 48 crores and odd. When can there be a obauoe, I ask the Finance Minister and every one of the Ministers on the Treasury Benches, when can we have a chance of getting rid of these liabilities, when can we have a chance of giving food and cloth to the unfortunate people who are suffering, whose name we mention here every time? What are the poor people left with? Not a ghost of a chance. I am talking as a friend. I am giving constructive proposals in order to meet the terrible situation in which the country is drifting.

There should be no mistake about this matter. What is being done now? We have some balances, what are called "sterling balances", in London. What are we doing with the sterling balances now? I have got a very serious complaint about the method that was adopted for dealing with the sterling balances. Sterling balances accumulated in our favour. We were debtors to Britain until the war was declared. After the war was declared it was that their imports into this country decreased; our exports increased; the balance came to our side. The whole of that account was treated as Sterling Balance to our credit. It was our hard earned money—468 crores or some such thing it comes to. It was our hard earned money that is mixed up with war debt, converted into sterling. This country was called upon to pay that war debt. We repudiated—you remember; you must have been one of those who walked into jails—uttering the words of that departed soul Mahatama Gandhi, "This war is not people's war; the cause they are fighting for is not people's cause; they are not liable to pay for any of these things". Uttering those words, after resigning the Ministership and coming into the streets, we walked into jails. Now, what is it that has happened that the war debt has come to us? We repudiated it and we went into jail; we suffered; we made sacrifices. Now that war debt is claimed by the English people as also partly our debt. Their claim is that we must pay half the debt and they will pay half the debt. They had our accounts in their hands. Two accounts were opened: No. 1 and No. 2. In number 2 account our own earnings were entered. We were fully entitled to those things—426 crores—the value of the goods supplied by us. Instead of that being paid to us, they mixed up all that and the whole thing was converted into what was called a "war debt" and a "sterling loan debt". This has been forgotten altogether by the two officials who had gone all the way from here to London to settle this sterling balances dispute. One was Narahari Rao and the other was Shanmukham Chetty. These two gentlemen went there and they would not refer to any of the points I have been stating to you and to the honourable members in this House. They went and entered into one agreement. That agreement was extended by three months first; six months later; now they, stand adjourned till 1951. I am glad that has not been closed and that has not been accepted by us as a final binding. The whole of that has to be reopened and re-settled on the basis on which we are claiming. Until that is done, how will we become liable for anything at all here and what is this Budget which the Honourable John Matthai is preparing? I am requesting him; I am appealing to him to go into all these things closely, item by item, and examine whether the steps taken until now are correct ones and whether this Budget can be called a Budget of this country, a Budget of this Government, for the benefit of the people, on behalf of the people. It is not. I respectfully request the Honourable John Matthai and his Cabinet of Ministers and the Prime Minister to examine the whole situation and discover the truth at least now and then give relief to the unfortunate people in a different manner altogether. People are holding their breath, waiting for your Constitution, waiting for your elections, for justice to come some day or other. Those days are receding everytime, because we have been indulging in our own ways taking our own time. That is the position so far as the Budget is concerned.

[Shri T. Prakasam]

I would not wish to ask for extension of time in this matter, but there is one point I must refer to. The Finance Minister was good enough to say that our Sterling Balances were declining. He pointed out how 121 crores decline came up first; he pointed out how over 17 million declined secondly; and thirdly he pointed out how in one stretch over 553 crores decline came up. The decline is coming. The decline is coming, with a vision which I can command I am telling you. Decline would be coming, perhaps in the same manner in which decline came upon Dalton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain. On August last year or the year before last, he said: "I declare suspension of the agreement between America and ourselves and suspend all our engagements." He said for one day they were losing 13 million dollars; he said for five working days it had gone to so many millions. So, I am telling you we cannot continue this. You will be facing that situation if you continue to go on in this manner.

With all the ignorance that all of us could command here, we have become helpless; we cannot reach you; we cannot convince you. You have got a contempt for those opposite to you. That is why I am trying to put it in the best manner possible, to enable you to understand, with these figures, constructively, so that you will save this country. A country's honour can be saved only by doing the right things in proper time and also by commanding the confidence of the country. The confidence of the country you cannot command unless your administration in the country, not only in Delhi but in the provinces also is properly carried on. If you allow mal-administration to be carried on in the provinces, knowing pretty well that things have gone wrong there, all that would affect upon you and you would be held responsible ultimately for the sufferings that the people have to undergo for years together.

In the Madras Presidency there has been a charge pending against the present Ministry for over a year now. Throughout the year no redress could be got for any of the charges. No reply could be got. Even the Provincial Congress Committees and the Working Committee passed resolutions demanding an enquiry into those charges, but no enquiry was forthcoming. But I may tell you that the one feature of this whole administration, the Prime Minister, he is there. In spite of all his troubles, in spite of all his burdens, he is so quick to understand; he understood the thing; he condemned both in Madras and here the administration in that particular place, but yet he has not been able to do anything.

Do you think that people will be dead for all time to come? You must not think so. You must make the administration pure; you must clear the atmosphere; you must command the confidence of the people in the country. Until you do so, you cannot ask them to confide in the budget.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava (Ajmer-Merwara): The Budget that has been presented by the Honourable the Finance Minister is the second Budget of free India. Its merit has, therefore to be judged from a common man's point of view, the point of view of the man in the street. It will not be an exaggeration to say, that the first reaction of any person studying the Budget is that the common man is being hard hit by it. It is a rich man's budget; it is the Budget of an industrialist, of a businessman. It is not the Budget of a poor man.

Now in order to cover the deficit in the Budget certain taxation proposals have been incorporated and we have to see how these taxation proposals hit the poor man. By the imposition of a duty on coarse and medium cloth the poor and middle-class man is affected. It may be said that is a very small

amount, but you can imagine what one pice on every five annas means to a poor man. Again, the imposition of petrol duty will lead to retardation of movement of goods. If I have not misunderstood the custom and excise duty imposed is six annas a gallon which is very heavy. As you know, transport is one of the bottle-necks and today one of the factors which is responsible for the inflationary situation in the country is lack of adequate and suitable transport facilities. In fact, it is the motor transport that is serving the major portion of this country, both in the matter of conveyance of passengers and the transport of goods. The imposition of this levy on petrol is bound to tell on the poor man's pocket. Again take the case of betel-nut. It is not a luxury item. It is the necessity of the average man in the street. It is said that the imposition of the duty on betel-nut will not affect the grower. But there is somebody else besides the grower.

The raising of postal rates from one anna six pies on covers to two annas, and from six pies on post cards to nine pies, is a measure which is certainly bound to tell on the poor man. This enhancement of rates has been done, not to cover the deficit, but to give some relief to the industrialist and businessmen. Why? Because, as the Honourable the Finance Minister, said the business world, the capitalist the industrialist has got no confidence to invest in the undertakings. But what has been our experience for the past two years. This is not the first time that relief has been given to the industrialist. In fact, the policy that was inaugurated by Mr. Liaquat Ali was reversed by the first Chetty Budget and substantial relief was granted to the capitalists. But what is the response? Has the money market situation improved in any respect on account of these concessions? We find that the Government's calculation was that it would be able to get Rs. 150 crores on loan from the market. It found that it could not get more than Rs. 55 crores from the rich investors. On the other hand, look at the middle man's savings. Response to investment in the Postal Savings Banks and National Savings Certificates has been beyond the expectation of the Honourable the Finance Minister. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that the capitalist and the rich man will not help the cause of Government.

How, then, does this Budget help to fight the monster of inflation? Shri Prakasam just now gave us an approximate idea of the currency in circulation in the country. In 1939, the total quantity of currency in circulation was Rs. 174 crores. By 1948 it had expanded to over Rs. 1,200 crores. What does this expanded currency represent? In fact, it is the purchasing and the lending power of the community. By what method can you fight inflation. Either you must increase production or you must contract your currency. So far as increasing production is concerned, it can be done only on a long term plan. You know what food imports mean to this country. During 1947 we had budgeted for import of two million tons of food grains at a cost of Rs. 110 crores, but we were compelled to import 2·8 million tons, at a cost of Rs. 180 crores. What is the Budget provision for food grains in the present Budget? It is said to be four million tons. Calculating at the price at which imports were made in the last year, we will find that we will have to pay about Rs. 180 crores for food grains. How does that affect our international position? We are daily consuming more and more dollars and the dollar deficit has been of a very alarming character. We find that in 1948, in the six months April to September the dollar deficit was to the extent of 45 millions and out of these 35 million dollars we had to pay for food grains. In the last 6 months of the year 1948 our dollar deficit is expected to the tune of 48 million. Out of these, 40 million dollars are on account of food grains. The situation therefore is gloomy. How can you meet it? At home you can intensify the food

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production campaign which will bring about a short term improvement in our international position. But are we doing so? We have the spiral of rising prices here. In regard to this the Honourable the Finance Minister has stated that the rising tendency has been arrested by the anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government since October 1948. But are these measures sufficient? Is there any certainty that the inflationary tendency will not recur in a very alarming form in the near future?

Therefore, the question is how are you going to counteract it. Either you must contract your currency or you must produce more. So far as production is concerned it is a long-term affair. So far as the contraction of currency is concerned it is for the Government to consider what steps it should take. In reply to my question on this subject the answer given was that the Government had no intention of resorting to such measures. We have to look far ahead. If the industrialists or the capitalists are reluctant to put the black-market money in circulation and are adamant, the question arises whether you will allow the present alarming position to drift or whether you will try to meet the situation by some approved methods? My respectful submission is that we have before us the experience of several countries which have successfully tided over an economic crises of this character in a short time. Look at Belgium; look at Norway and look at England What was the position of Belgium. In 1946 the deposits in her banks and the currency in circulation were three times what they were before the war, in 1939. The Belgian Finance Ministry took certain anti-inflationary measures which included an order that all currency notes of the face value of 100 francs and above should be surrendered and thus stabilised the prices and the wage-level commensurate with the purchasing power of the people. The Finance Minister also blocked 60 per cent of the deposits in banks and allowed the transfer of the remaining 40 per cent to the current account. The result was that in 1947, production shot up to the pre-war level and in 1948 the financial condition of Belgium improved to such an extent that she refused to accept Marshall Aid in favour of the countries who were worse hit. A similar situation existed in Norway and there also similar steps were taken by the Finance Minister. All currency notes over the value of one or two crowns were declared invalid and the Government freezed 40 per cent of deposits allowing 60 per cent to be used for production. Some such step must be taken here in India if we are serious about counter-acting inflation. Otherwise, inflation will create big problems and it would be difficult for us to meet them.

There are so many labour disputes in the country. Why is it so? The wages of the labourers are not able to keep pace with the rising prices and that is the cause of the disputes.

[At this stage Mr. Deputy-Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Shrimati G. Durgabai (one of the Panel of Chairmen)]

If you stabilise the prices at a particular level, then it will be possible to meet the labour situation and if there are no strikes and no disturbances, production will increase under industrial peace. The position which exists in India today is identical with that which existed in Norway or Belgium. Here also the figures show that the bank deposits are swelling. The demand liability of Scheduled Banks which was nearabout 150 crores has risen to 664 crores in December 1948. Similarly the time liability has also risen from 108 crores to about 800 crores in December 1948. Similarly again currency which was in December 1939 standing at 241 crores has risen to 1189·20 crores in December 1948. The ratio of currency and deposits in the banks is thrice the pre-war level. Here too there is similarity to the conditions which prevailed in

Belgium and Norway. It is for the Government of India to consider whether the time has not come to take some steps in the direction of successfully meeting the inflationary conditions in India. Without such drastic steps I do not think it will be possible for India to fight this monster of inflation which has invaded the economic condition of the country. With these remarks I resume my seat.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon the next speaker, may I request honourable members to strictly confine to the time limit laid down?

Shri C. Subramaniam (Madras: General): We have heard the third Budget speech. The first was an interim budget and this is the second full fledged budget. In my view, merely looking at the Government finances alone would not give us a correct idea of the conditions in the country and therefore in order for the House to appreciate the real situation in the country, it is necessary to give us what I would call a 'National Budget' along with the Government Budget. Government is, after all only a means to an end. The entire Government system is only for the purpose of enforcing the national policy. If that be so, first we have to understand the national situation before we give our judgment regarding the instrument which is controlling these national resources. So I would request the honourable the Finance Minister and the Government to give to this House and to the country at an early date, a complete picture at what position do we stand regarding our national life, regarding our productions in the various industries and in the various sectors of national activity. Only then, we will be able to know what we have what would be our requirements and in what way we have got to improve. So, in that view, I feel that we will not be competent to pass judgment on the real situation in the country with only the figures given to us regarding the Governmental finances.

4 P. M.

It has been stated that the fight against inflation is the main preoccupation of the Government. I agree, but I am sorry to say that we are not at all satisfied with the way in which inflation is being tackled. Experts in various fields were consulted for the purpose of eliciting their opinion in regard to the fight against inflation and one of the recommendations made was that there should be a drastic economy in the Governmental expenditure. All avoidable expenditure should be avoided. The Government accepted that recommendation, but have they implemented it? They did not look into their administrative expenditure and they did not care to find out what are the expenditures which could possibly be cut out. As a matter of fact, an Economy Committee has been appointed and it has submitted its report also. But as far as that is concerned, they have completely ignored it but the first thing the Government did was to find out which are the developmental schemes which could be postponed or dropped. I submit, they have started at the wrong end. It is not as if those developmental schemes are not necessary for the welfare of the country. On the other hand, the honourable the Finance Minister himself has stated. 'The House should realize that it was not without regret that we decided to hold up even temporarily the various schemes of development, the execution of which is necessary for the wellbeing of the country".

"If these schemes of development are necessary for the welfare of the country, did the Government take care to find out in what other matters and to what extent there could be economy in the administrative sphere? Without going into that matter at all, useful schemes of development have been held up, simply because they did not care or did not want to bring about economy in other fields. So I say the wrong end has been chosen and even now, no assurance has been given to us that economy will be effected in the administrative field in the near future during the next year. We have got to see that the Government tackles this problem of inflation properly.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

One other factor, I wish to mention with regard to this fight against inflation. It is stated over and over again that it is a matter of surplus spending power in the hands of the people which is the cause of all this inflation and rise in prices. I have gone to the rural parts in my province and I can say that the surplus amount of money in the hands of the people is restricted only to a very few people, but the vast majority of the people in the rural areas and also the poor people in the urban areas, they are as before. It is not a question of their having any surplus money in their hands. Even now they are unable to purchase their daily rations, their weekly rations and they have to borrow even for that sometimes. They have even to forego the rations which they have to get every week. That being so, this question of surplus money power is only in the hands of a very few people. I would say, perhaps one or two per cent. of the population. With the rest of the 98 or 99 per cent. of the population, it is not a question of surplus money in their hands. This inflation is merely the result of paucity of goods. Therefore, if you want to tackle this problem of inflation, it is not a question of surplus money in the hands of the people, but one of scarcity of goods, one of production and there is not sufficient production in the country. The Government should tackle this problem of production before they think of withdrawing the surplus money in the hands of the people and in that way that problem could be tackled and that is the only way. If the Government is merely taking measures to withdraw the surplus money in the hands of the people, with out tackling the problem of production I am afraid, they will not be solving the problem at all. For the purpose of increasing production, the Honourable the Finance Minister has given in this Budget various reliefs. Are not these reliefs enough to the capitalists, in whose hands the means of production are today. They are not content with these reliefs, but they want further assurances. It was said that assurances are wanted regarding the nationalization policy of the Government, regarding compensation which would be paid in case of nationalization and also control. Have not sufficient assurances already been given? The Deputy Prime Minister, speaking the other day in Madras, categorically stated that even if we wanted to nationalise it would not be possible to nationalize the industries in the near future. What further assurances the capitalists want, I do not know. Is it that we should take out the word "nationalization" altogether from our programme? Even if we give this assurance now to them still they should remember that we are committed to a democratic system of Government. Suppose we give this assurance, is it binding on our successors? Certainly not. As long as the capitalists live in a democratic India, they would be bound by the decisions of the majority in a democratic country with a democratic legislature. Even if we give an assurance that there will be no nationalization and that they will have not only just compensation, but something more than that even then, will it be binding on our successors in this legislature or in this House? It is further said that there is something in the new constitution which frightens the capitalists. This Constitution is not unalterable and with a certain majority it could be altered. Therefore, if the capitalists agree to live under a democratic Government, they will have to face the situation as it is. They have got a free hand in the industrial field now. It is not possible for the Government even if they want to, to nationalize the entire industry. Therefore, having regard to these existing circumstances, is it not the duty of every capitalist in this country to see that production is increased? Should they be insisting on further assurances, imaginary assurances, which may not help them at all and continue saying: "We are shy." We are facing a great crisis. We want strong men and therefore, I say, if they feel shy, we have to replace them, that is all. It is not as if because we have love for these capitalist or we have faith in the capitalistic system that we have allowed

these capitalists to operate in the industrial field; but it is because under the existing circumstances, it is not possible and desirable to displace them. That being so, it is necessary that they should fulfil our expectations and if they do not fulfil those expectations but go on saying: We are shy because you are talking of nationalization; we feel shy because nationalization is your ultimate ideal, then the only course for the Government is to see whether these shy creatures should continue to hold the field or it is time to get them replaced. After all an agency has got to be judged by the results. The private enterprise in this country is on its trial. If private enterprise does not fulfil the promises, does not fulfil the expectations, we would be justified in replacing that agency by some other agency which might give us what we want.

In this connection I would like to refer to the attitude of labour also. Labour, it is said, is discontented. But who is not discontented in this country now? Everybody is discontented. The capitalists think that their discontent should be attended to first. Labour think they are entitled to priority. And between these two, they want a monopoly. It looks like a husband and wife quarrelling when the creditor comes to collect his dues. We should not forget that every industry is for the good of the nation as a whole it is not merely for the capitalist, nor is it merely for the benefit of the labour. It is for the entire country. Therefore the Government should take up a policy which would be beneficial to the country, and not merely one of sharing of the profits between capital and labour. I do not mean to say that labour is not entitled to its rights. Most certainly it is entitled to its rights, and Government is granting labour its rights. But in spite of that, it is being formeuted in certain labour circles that labour is not getting its dues and, so labour must fight for those rights, even go to the extent of paralysing the nation. That kind of thing is not desirable and should stop.

If we want to fight inflation, the only course to do is to increase production and for that you must have a firm policy and say that capital and labour must co-operate and work together. Till we pass the crisis, there should indeed be no question of dispute between capital and labour.

I have only one more point to mention, I will leave off the rest, since time is short. The next point I have to mention is about the controls that are in existence now. We should see if these controls increase production, and whether they are for the benefit of the country. Taking first, the food control, as far as its working in my part of the country is concerned, I can say that it is working to the detriment of the country, and against good production. In my own district, because the cost of production is so high and the controlled price so low many landlords find it uneconomical to grow food grains. I have heard many landlords saying that they will not grow any food grains as long as the controls last. It is quite a different thing when we have state-farming or co-operative farming. But as long as the present conditions continue, we must see that there is as much production as possible. There could not be as uniform policy for all India. We must have some system by which freedom is given to the provincial governments to adjust things as far as the provinces are concerned. When we approach the provincial Government they say that the Centre is very strict about it and that they must enforce the procurement as laid down by the Central Government. Under the present circumstances, food control and the total procurement system prevalent in various parts of the country stand in the way of greater production. It has to be looked into and adjusted so that there is more and more production by landlords, whether big or small. As the Deputy Prime Minister remarked, in Madras, corruption follows control. It may look all right on paper, but in actual working there is a

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lot of difficulty and corruption. A certain degree of autonomy should be allowed to the provinces in working the procurement and rationing policy. Once the allotment of quota of food grains is made to them, the provinces should be able to work out distribution and procurement according to plans best suited to them.

Shri B. Shiva Rao (Madras: General): Before I proceed to offer a few observations on the budget, I would like to deal with a preliminary point. A few days before the presentation of the budget, we were led to believe that with the budget papers would be circulated reports from the different Ministries giving the salient features of the administration of each Ministry during the current year. These papers, I am sorry to say, have not yet reached the Members of the House, and I am bringing up this point in the hope that before we give notice of cut motions at any rate, these papers will reach us.

In the course of the speeches which have already been made, there has been reference to one striking point in the budget speech, and that is the striking variation between the original budget estimates presented last year, and the revised estimates contained in the budget presented now. Pandit Kunzru, somewhat briefly, and Prof. Shah more elaborately dealt with this point. And if I refer to it, it is only to remind the honourable the Finance Minister of a promise which was tentatively made by his predecessor last year, and that is, to set up, with as little delay as possible, a research and planning section in the Finance Ministry. That is I think of the utmost importance. I know that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England is willing and indeed would be glad to provide facilities for training three or four promising young men from the Finance Ministry in this country, and I hope that Sir Stafford Cripps' offer will be accepted by the Finance Minister promptly and gratefully. I am referring to this variation between the original estimates and the revised estimates for another reason, and that is to indicate that there is nothing sacrosanct about the forecasts for the coming year, contained in the budget, more especially because my honourable friend has made no allowance at all for economies as a result of the working of the Economy Committee, nor for reduced expenditure under the heading "Defence". So far as the work of the Economy Committee is concerned, I think the proper costume which the Finance Minister should have worn is not a lounge suit, but sack cloth and ashes. If he had been candid to this House, he should have come forward and told us that this Committee has been a complete flop. Last year when his predecessor made a token cut of Rs. 2½ crores, Pandit Kunzru very properly took him to task for unduly under-rating the possibilities implicit in the work of the Economy Committee. This year, profiting perhaps by the experience of his predecessor, Dr. Matthai has been discreetly silent on that point. I am referring to this matter because I think it high time that he did something positive about it. I would suggest for his serious consideration that the various interim reports of the Economy Committee, referring to the several Ministries should be submitted to the respective Standing Committees of the Legislature, and a prompt decision taken, after the House has risen for the Budget session. If necessary, let these Standing Committees sit day to day until the task has been completed.

On the subject of Defence expenditure, I would remind Dr. Matthai of the promise, also made by his predecessor that as soon as normal conditions began to develop, with the cease-fire in Kashmir, he would have the defence expenditure scrutinised, possibly by a separate Committee; and I would like Dr. Matthai to consider whether the defence estimates could now be submitted to a sub-

committee of the Standing Finance Committee. I think that would be a very useful practice and would lead to the development of a full-fledged estimates committee of this House. I am laying stress on this point because while previous speakers have spoken on it only from the standpoint of economy, I am looking at it from the standpoint of the work that is being done in the Secretariat.

Anyone who goes round the different Ministries at the present moment would be struck with one fact that is the steady and serious deterioration both in the quality and the quantity of work done in the Secretariat. There are many reasons for this but I think the situation is much more serious than the House has realised. I know that several officers, senior officers, of ability, experience and integrity, are only looking forward to the time when they can retire from the Government of India. I am afraid it is true that there has been a tendency on the part of more than one Ministry to set at naught the established practices in regard to recruitment and promotion of people in the Secretariat. Men who have been thrown out for proved misdemeanour by the findings of the Public Service Commission have been brought back and given responsible positions. The effect of all this is devastating on the morale of the thousands of people who are working in the Secretariat. This is an aspect of the problem which I think members of the Cabinet would do well to ponder over.

Shri B. Das: They have no time.

An Honourable Member: Which are the Ministries?

Shri B. Shiva Rao: I could not give the details.

Let me now pass on from the work of the Economy Committee to the allied subject of which my honourable friend the Railway and Transport Minister is in charge and that is the reorganisation of the Secretariat from the standpoint of work, not excluding, I believe, even the Cabinet. Last year at this time several of us had suggested that there should be a redistribution of portfolios among the members of the Cabinet and that leading members of Cabinet and in particular the Prime Minister should release themselves as much as possible from the routine problems of administration in order that they may concentrate on the co-ordination of work inside the Government and on the expounding of policies outside. That, I think, is a point which deserves the urgent attention of my honourable friend Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and since he has not completed his task I would venture to put before him and before the House one or two concrete suggestions.

It seems to me that the time has arrived for the separation of Works from Mines and Power. That was a recommendation of the Coalfields Committee two or three years ago of which my honourable friend the Commerce Minister was a distinguished Member. The report of the Coalfields Committee has argued in a convincing manner a case for the separation of Works from Mines and Power including in the latter category, *viz.* Mines and Power, (as has been done more appropriately in England where the Ministry is labelled Fuel and Power) Coal, Oil, Electricity and Hydro-electric Power. I think the Ministry of Works should be reduced in size and I feel I would be failing in my duty if I did not express the very general dissatisfaction felt by many members of this House with the present functioning of Works, in the W.M.P. Ministry. I think the time has come for infusing into it a new spirit of research, possibly through new personnel.

Attention has been drawn during the last few months, at question time particularly, to the scandalously slow disposal of surplus stores and on this matter

[Shri B. Shiva Rao]

I would like to say this: that although disposals is a part of the Ministry of Industries and Supplies the Minister himself in charge of that subject is not the only culprit. He is not even the principal accused; because on the one side there is the Defence Ministry which takes an unconscionably long time to declare such stores as surplus to their own requirements and on the other side is the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. I took some pains to collect some figures in regard to the working of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation so far as disposals are concerned and the figures are astonishing enough. During the last twelve months the Ministry or Relief and Rehabilitation has imposed a ban on the sale of surplus stores covering goods, I am told estimated at anything between 50 and 80 crores. But what has been the actual purchase by this Ministry during the first three months of 1948-49? Their purchases amounted to Rs. 14,000 and I believe that during the rest of the year the total purchase does not aggregate even a lakh or two. Therefore I would suggest that the disposals, where there has been a criminal waste of most valuable capital goods worth crores and crores of rupees, should be taken out of the Ministry of Industry and supply and possibly amalgamated with the Board of Scientific Research. (*An Honourable Member*: "With the Board of Scientific Research?") That is a very small section at present administered by the Prime Minister. (*Prof. N. G. Ranga*: "So that at least the unopened parcels will be opened!") So far as food is concerned we have already had a debate in this House about three or four weeks ago and it is not necessary to cover the same ground again. But the only point I would like to make on this occasion is that since a policy has been laid down and it is hoped that it will be carried out firmly without any vascillation, Food may best be entrusted to a Board of senior and competent officers with much greater powers than the Ministry of Food has over the Provinces. I refuse to believe that the Food situation is quite so desperately serious as we are often made to believe. I have a shrewd suspicion that provincial governments in order to escape the embarrassment of procurement deliberately understate their production. Speaking for myself, I take the strongest exception to 33 crores being set apart in the coming year as subsidies for the importation of food and as bonus on procurement. I would like the Minister for Food and Agriculture to consider whether it is wise to embark on such large expenditure and hand over 33 crores to the provinces unconditionally. If a subsidy is to be given, I would link it up with the measure of co-operation that is really forthcoming from the provinces in rationing and in procurement.

So far as the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation is concerned I think it is psychologically wrong and financially ruinous to let the Ministry continue in its present state. I would rather combine it with the Resettlement Directorate of the Labour Ministry and call it by a different name—the Ministry of Social Welfare or some name of that kind—because I think it is wrong to perpetuate the term 'refugee' for all time. (*Shri R. K. Sidhva*: "They have substituted the word 'displaced' person.") That is as bad as the word refugee.

There is one last point which I would like to make before I sit down. I do not feel that the Finance Minister has taken a sufficiently serious view of the position ahead of us or it may be that he has considered it prudent to conceal his fears regarding the immediate future. I feel that financially and politically the situation is extremely serious at the present moment and we cannot afford to live indefinitely on our dwindling resources. We must do every thing possible to reduce and stop the import of food from outside and we should do all we can to build up our Dollar resources. During the Railway Budget I emphasised a point which I had made last year that every thing should be done to stimulate tourist traffic into this country and I feel the Ministry of Industry and Supply can also do a great deal by encouraging the

export of cottage industry products to countries like America. I mention this because unless you reverse present tendencies both in the financial and in the political fields, next year or the year after we shall feel we are dangerously near the precipice

India at the present moment is undoubtedly the most important country in Asia and just for that reason we are at the present moment inviting to ourselves the attention of subversive forces from outside which would like to make administration as difficult as possible. The present Government, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, came into power after an era of preaching disaffection against the established order. On the other hand our present leaders have held out great hopes of a speedy betterment of the social and economic conditions of the people on the achievement of independence. If we are frank with ourselves we must admit that while on the one hand the mentality of criticism of the government persists, there is also widespread discontent and disappointment that the higher standards of life which have been promised do not seem to be round the corner. I feel that these subversive influences of which I have just spoken are doing everything possible to exploit discontent for their own ends. And the point to remember at the present moment above all other points is that we cannot think of any better set of men to take charge of the administration of this country, whether at the Centre or in the Provinces. If the confidence of the masses in the present administrations is rudely shaken, the alternative is not another set of men to take their places because, as I have said, there can be no better set of men, but the alternative I am afraid is complete loss of faith, not only in this Government, but in all constituted governments. That, I suggest, is not the mood to encourage in the people on the eve of the introduction of a permanent Constitution.

Sardar Huksm Singh (East Punjab: Sikh): Several eminent economists have spoken on the subject and I must confess I have no pretensions for that status. I will speak as a layman and tell the House the reactions that an ordinary man must have got about this Budget. The first reactions of a layman to this Budget are as have been stated by one or two honourable Members here, that it does not give any relief to the poor though it extends certain concessions to the rich. But we have to understand the difficulties that our Finance Minister has described and view the whole thing in the circumstances that exist at present. In our own country, as has been observed by our Finance Minister, as in most other countries in the post-war period the major problem has been that of keeping the inflationary trends under control. These trends, we have been told, were due to the surplus purchasing power in the hands of the community. My friend, Dr. Subrahmanyam, has doubted that and he has told us that it is not so so far as villages and other places are concerned. But I believe that it is one of the greatest factors that is causing this inflation. As a result of the war, purchasing power increased considerably while the available supply of commodities in the post-war period was not enough to meet all those demands. This Budget, so far as I can understand, has been framed with that object, that is, to fight those tendencies. We have been told that during the year 1947 there was a steady rise in prices and during 1948 there was a steep rise of about 100 per cent. It is agreed that the only solution to this inflation is to encourage production, to bring in more commodities that are required and to reduce expenditure. We will just see from this Budget whether we are really proceeding towards the desired goal.

During the last war we were told that a substantial increase in production was not possible in the near future, and from the present Budget as well we do not think the prospects are so bright. At such a moment those who are

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

experts and economists tell us that we should try to increase our revenues and curtail our expenditure and that spending power should be decreased. Several methods have been suggested in this connection by so many speakers. One of them is the contraction of currency. The gentleman suggesting it also gave the answer of the Government that it was not possible to do it just at present. The other two methods, that is, encouraging production and reducing expenditure, are being tried for the last two years. This is the third Budget which is being presented here with this end in view. The first one of 1947-48, it is advocated by certain gentlemen, had an adverse effect on our production. That has also been doubted by some gentlemen, but I believe that that Budget was presented with a proper motive, and that hit the business community most. The level of taxation in that Budget was so high that it retarded the growth of industries and stunted our development altogether. This was realised when the Budget of 1948-49 was being presented and certain reliefs were extended to the industrialists and to other concerns. Some of these reliefs were that the abatement level was raised from one lakh to two lakhs, the tax rate was reduced in the case of the Business Profits Tax, and certain other concessions were also given. But the desired effect could not be achieved in spite of that.

As has been said, we wanted money and Government floated a loan but that was not subscribed to. The capitalists and those who had money did not come up voluntarily and part with the surplus money they had. I believe this has also been affected by the partition of the country. I can say with confidence that the part that has been taken away from India was very rich, very flourishing. We had great businessmen there, large concerns and factories, though so far as Sind and West Punjab are concerned numerically *Pakistanis* were in a majority, but so far as business was concerned it was entirely in the hands of non-Muslims, who have now left those homes and come over to this side. Now, you can very well imagine what a refugee's Budget would be like. It would be a zero Budget. So you cannot expect such a man to contribute anything towards any loan. The other citizens also have very little to spare, because the ordinary man's economy is such that he has to spend most of his income on buying. I should not say food, because that would include ghee, vegetables, pulses and other things, but cereals alone. Ninety per cent. of his income is consumed in buying wheat or rice. Very little is left with him to spend on other things. If I may say, ghee is a luxury now for an ordinary man. So you cannot expect such a man also to contribute anything towards loans or savings schemes. The concessions, as I said, that were given during the last Budget did not produce the desired result and I am afraid the temptations now offered may also fail so far as our object is concerned.

How then could the Finance Minister make up his revenues—by taxation direct or indirect? He has given certain reliefs and those have been criticised by honourable members that this is rather giving more concessions to those persons who do not deserve at all and it is on the other side and the Budget does nothing for the poor man at all.

As my time is up, I shall come to taxation directly. The first encroachment made is in postal rates. It is certainly very offensive and directly hits the poor. It is no consolation to the poor man that his postcards and covers would be carried by air. In the first place, very few places are connected by air and there would be no significant reduction in the time taken. Secondly, the ordinary villager is not so much concerned with the time taken as with the cost incurred. So this change cannot be welcomed by anybody. If salt duty can be abolished on sentimental grounds, the postal rates should not have

been increased on psychological grounds. The surcharge on liquor is quite welcome and even increase of surcharge of fabrics containing silk or other luxuries may not be grudged, but the raising of duty on furniture, clocks and watches may affect the middle class people. The increase in import duty on motor spirit from 12 annas to 15 a gallon and the raising of the excise duty as well would adversely affect the poor man, because the combined effect of the duty on tyres would be to make travelling more costly. Not only that. The duty on sugar is increased. Additional duty on cloth is imposed and even coarse cloth is not spared. What is the result for the poor man? He is already groaning under heavy prices of food. We have not given him any relief, nor is there even a ray of hope of our doing so in the near future. We have to offer him apologies and excuses, but this cannot save him.

Shri Krishna Chandra Sharma (U. P.: General): I have great pleasure in congratulating the honourable the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus Budget, because it was an unavoidable necessity in the time of inflation to avoid a deficit Budget, but this is only the equilibrium of expenditure and revenue. The story does not end here.

There are some definite features of modern society and any activity—political or otherwise—has to be judged in relation to them. I am not an experienced man in life like my learned friend Pandit Kunzru, nor have I a profound knowledge of the theories of economics like Prof. K. T. Shah. My task is one of taking the facts, marshalling them, adjusting them to the accepted principles and judging how far they are in consonance with them; how far they do not fulfil the essentials of conforming to accepted rules and therefore defective.

Two constructive forces are working in the modern world. Firstly, there is immense production of articles of consumption. Secondly, humanitarianism namely, the cry of the common man, the care, the feeling, the concern to uplift him. Any activity—political, social, economic or otherwise—has to be judged from the standpoint of these two outstanding features of modern society

Taking the production side, the Finance Minister has done well to help industrialists in so far as capital goods, starting of new machinery, new factories and new productive methods are concerned. It will help to produce articles of consumption of which we are greatly in need and we might be able to meet inflation much sooner than expected.

So far as humanitarian aspects are concerned, I am sorry to say that the Budget is defective in that respect. In other progressive countries the tendency of late has been to impose more of direct taxes than indirect, because money is centred in the hands of a few. They are not its rightful owners. It is the very large number of people who work in the field, who work in the factory and who work in other capacity, who are the legitimate owners of this money. But on account of maladjustment of economic forces, one tenth of one per cent of the population have with them the major portion of the wealth of the country. The tragedy of the situation is that those who have got the smaller share of the wealth contribute the utmost for its production. The tendency, therefore, in the progressive countries of the west has been to impose direct taxation on the monied classes with a view to rectify the maladjustment of distribution of wealth. The money realised by such taxation is spent in subsidising articles of consumption of the poor, such as food, and in affording them free education, medical relief and such other things. It is also utilised for giving gratuities to those whose income fall below a certain level and with which it is not possible to live with a minimum standard of life. Of

[Shri Krishna Chandra Sharma]

course, we cannot expect the Finance Minister to work miracles. But what is wanted and what should be aimed at is a slow and steady progress in the direction I have indicated. In that way alone you can win the confidence of the common man. One has to remember that gradual progress does not mean standing still.

The greatest need of the hour is the winning of the confidence of the peasant on the field and the worker in the factory, because they are the people who are to build the future of this great country, not the millionaire on whom these concessions are bestowed. Nor is it the intellectuals like my respected and learned friend Professor K. T. Shah. What he can do is to draw up a plan; but the man who can contribute to give shape to it is the worker. Unfortunately, the confidence of the common man, I respectfully submit, has been rudely shaken. It is not the imposition of a small duty on cloth or the enhancement of the import duty on fine cloth that really matters. I for one do not share the view of people who say that the peasant has been hard hit and that he is starving; nor do I agree with them when they say that the worker is under-clothed and under-fed. Nothing of the sort. The peasant is the happiest man in India today. What was the state of affairs before the war? Hardly 60 per cent. of the working classes could secure employment on rupee one per day. Now, a worker earns Rs. 2/8 per day. While he was finding it difficult to get employment for himself, all the four members of his family are employed now. That means, as against his pre-war family income of Rs. 2½ per day he is now earning rupees ten per day. Even taking it for granted that the cost of living index number has gone up by 400 per cent, the manual labourer is now definitely better off. So, neither the peasant nor the worker has suffered in any way by inflation.

Nor am I worried about inflation as such. On account of expansion of currency, prices have gone up. This would not have happened had there been a corresponding increase in production. At any rate the inflation has not in the least affected the peasant or the worker, and they are not in any way worse off to what they were in 1939. By raising the duty on cotton, on postcards and envelopes you laid an extra burden on the common man and to that extent your budget is defective, because in the present day we want a dynamic economy, not merely an equilibrium of expenditure and revenue. This could easily be adjusted by any clerk in an office. The need of the hour is a dynamic economics of social purposes. But the Budget is not designed in that direction and the common man will feel bitter against you, because you have broken his confidence, the confidence with which he looked to a Free India. The greatest danger is that the Budget has given a handle in the hands of those whose intention and determination it is to break your organisation, your present structure of the State.

5 P.M.

Taking the question of inflation it is not so nerve-racking a matter as it has been shown to be. I shall cite the instance of France after world war I. In the beginning money was increased and the Franc lost 4/5 of its value. But the testing point is not whether the prices have gone up but it is whether the people are hoarding the commodities as against the money. So though the Franc went down 4/5 in value the French Finance Minister held out and France passed through the currency crisis easily. So this crisis in our country will pass on. The country is not going to be ruined and the only thing to be done is to rally the people round you, so that they can work in the fields more honestly and consciously and in the factories with greater vigour and make your social programme the success that you desire it to be.

The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 4th March, 1949.